

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 59.—VOL. II.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

[SIXFENCE.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The words which proclaimed, that in the government of the British empire Sir Robert Peel's "chief difficulty would be Ireland," introduced a prophecy that was oracular of truth. Ireland, in a condition of agitation, has been the chief difficulty of his, and indeed of all administrations—and the amount of turbulence with which it is now stirred through all its heart, and in the very depths of its fiery spirit, has lately begun to colour that difficulty almost with an aspect of alarm. Ireland has suddenly become a political watchword. The latent and concentrated energies of her daring people have been stimulated into sudden and enthusiastic activity by a wild cry for repeal, loud, far-spread, simultaneously uttered, and bearing upon its wings defiance to all government in Ireland but self-government—to all law but the law which her liberator, with a native legislature, shall enact. And this fierce up-shouting for a separation from Great Britain has sprung up rapid as the flash that sweeps the lightning over the desert, and at the spell-bidding of a single man has found sounding echoes, not only in the hills, and woods, and vallies, but in thousands—nay millions of Irish hearts, that before nursed their ambition in silence, or were content to murmur only of their wrongs. The system which Catholic Emancipation took years to organize, has for Repeal of the Union grown large and powerful almost in a single day.

There has been an impetuosity, and yet an order, in the movements of the people unparalleled in the annals of peaceful revolution. They have placed themselves—or their spiritual teachers have placed them—their hearts, their hopes, their hands, their purses, and their glowing pride of nationality—all at the beck and bidding of O'Connell, who is using them vigorously, determinedly, with a bold, fixed, triumphant, though sometimes contemptuous and sneering indication of purpose—but who declares that he will only hold them for the peaceful consummation of that purpose—that is, as weapons to be held *in terrorem* rather than to be used. Men meet by hundreds of thousands—they march from city to city—they gather upon plain and plain—they listen to the speeches of their accepted patriots and priests—warm, glowing, violent, unscrupulous orations—and there is a blaze of agitation among them burning with an ardour—almost a fury—alike unbounded and unrepressed. One drop of oil—one promise of balm and hope—is shed from the lips of O'Connell upon this devouring flame, and its glare and madness cease; it is not quenched, but it quells itself back into the spark which lies and smoulders until he who struck it shall call it into burning life again. The finger of the liberator is raised in the storm, and all is peace; but, as Lord Lyndhurst pithily asked, will he raise it for peace always? and were he to raise it for war, would not Ireland be in open rebellion?

Raise it for war we do not think he will, nor do we dread open rebellion in the Sister Isle. We rely on the love of Ireland for our Queen—upon the loyalty which seems a natural ingredient in generous natures—upon the courage and resolution of a large portion of the owners of her soil—upon the more sober spirit of her merchants—upon the affection which the English people honestly entertain towards her—upon the depth of sympathy which this country has ever and truly felt in her grievances, and in any fair and legal remedies for their redress—but most of all upon the sense of necessity which must solemnly impress itself upon all British Governments, no matter of what party composed, for grappling, in a generous spirit, with the social ills of Ireland—for conciliating her people of all denominations—for sweeping away some of her most tormenting evils—for building up in her beautiful bosom new landmarks of hope. No English Government will dare neglect the condition of Ireland when the repeal turbulences shall, by blended kindness and firmness, be brought to subside.

But from the abstract question of "Repeal of the Union" we will not shrink; for the sake of Ireland we will meet it, nay, denounce it in the teeth. Our first reason for opposing it with marked decision is on account of its impossibility; our next and best, because we are convinced that its achievement would ruin the country in which its battle had been fought. Ireland—her own statesmen have proved it—has

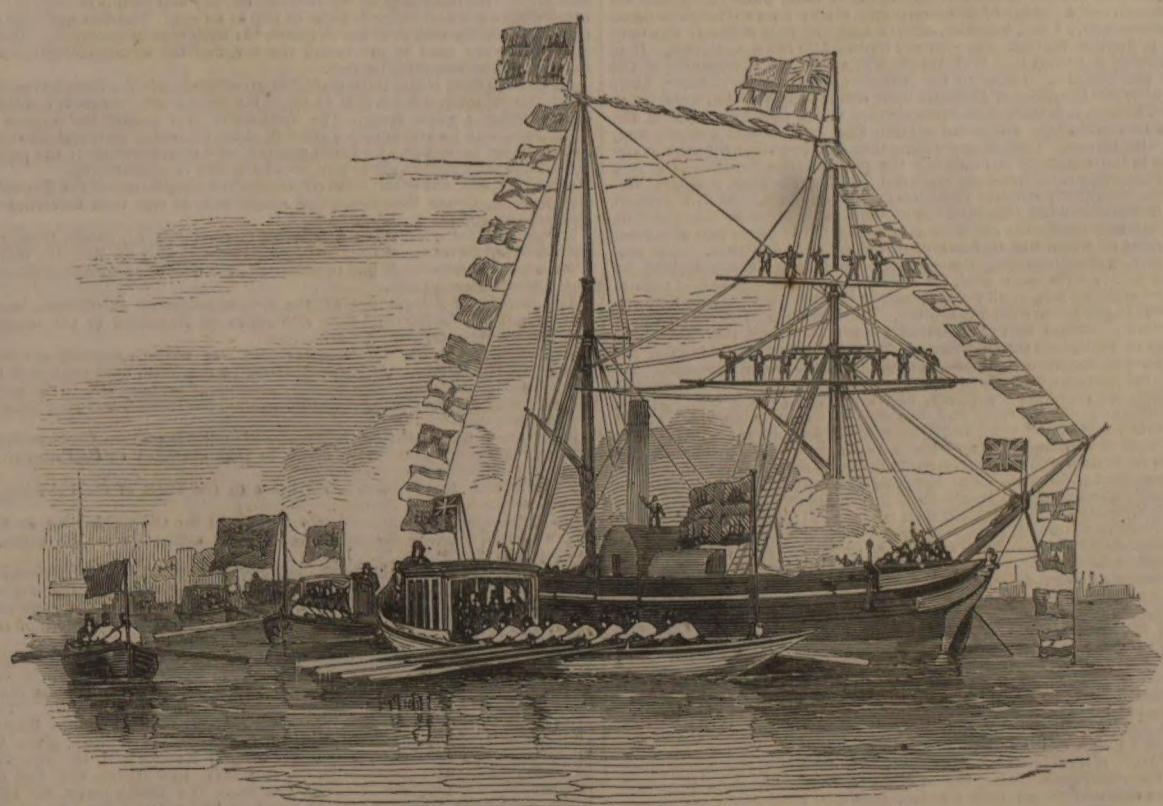
gained more in commerce, in wealth, in civilization, and general improvement since the Union than before. Collectively her people have progressed, and politically she has gained the great boon of Catholic Emancipation, and had her interests represented in England by a body of members, so strong as for years to determine the majorities in Parliament, and to decide the existence of party rule. We admit the continuance of many bitter grievances, of deep-seated injury, of culpable indifference and neglect, to all which we are alive with sorrow and indignation, and of which, honestly and energetically, we will urge the practical reform; but we deny that any such reform is to be found in a domestic Irish legislation, in an O'Connell government, which must keep unquelled the storm between Catholic and Protestant, landlord and tenant, on the soil—in a dismemberment of the general empire, so firmly and beautifully knit for the good of all—in an estrangement of Ireland from the English heart—in a destruction of strong social sympathies and fondly-endearing ties—in the upraising of new jealousies and passions, the paralyzing of the energies of trade, and the total abandonment of the cherished hope that redundant English capital will, as soon as repose shall give any security for property, be exercised in improving the aspect, enriching the manufactures, and developing the fertility of the lovely soil of the shamrock, so that it might peacefully realize its character of—

First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.

Dearly do we love all the children of the soil of Erin. We may, therefore, even claim to love Repealers while we abhor repeal. So it is in a kind, respectful spirit that we would seek to reason

them out of the winning madness of that false patriotism which has in it all the elements of an alluring chivalry, without one sober atom of worthiness or truth. We think that these monstrous repeal meetings are illegal, we believe them to be unjust, and we know that they will tend to delay the arrival of justice from the English shores. Much as O'Connell has done for Ireland, let not mislead her after all. Let him not collect whole armies devoted peasantry, and triumph in the "physical force" which they muster; "abundant," as he is ever telling them, "for the conquest of Europe"—"as well able to walk in order after a band as if they wore red coats, and as ready to obey their repeal wardens as if they were called sergeants and captains." This is not language either to intimidate England or settle Ireland: it only infatuates and deludes the people to whom it is addressed, and wakes regrets and anxieties in the minds of virtuous and peaceful men.

Ireland wants no repeal, she wants her grievances redressed from England—her other home; she wants suppression of religious and political agitation, a few fair boons granted her, and then, in one holy word—peace! Let the Government firmly but mildly, and without exasperation, put down the storm that is alive—let them lull it rather than force it into calm—let them simultaneously legislate here so as to conciliate the affections and the gratitude of her people—they will then fall away from their present infatuation, and with them the tree of repeal will have shed its blossoms; they will welcome a royal visit with the exuberance of joy and loyalty, and, instead of arms, phrenzy, and rebellion, we shall have order, happiness, and repose.



PROCESSION OF THE "TRINITY BOARD."

TRINITY MONDAY.

A more useful and important establishment for maritime affairs than that which is called the "Trinity Board" does not exist in England, and the value of the admirable services rendered is not confined to this country alone, but is experienced by all the civilized world possessed of a mercantile marine. The origin of this institution is of ancient date, for previous to the time of Henry VIII. we find mention made of a Trinity House, at Deptford Strand. It was composed of a company of seamen, authorised by the sovereign to take cognizance of "sea-marks," and to bring to punishment those

who injured or destroyed them; and to this body, in a great measure, was entrusted the pilotage of the Thames. Henry VIII. was the first who collected what may be called, in reality, a royal navy; and, besides forming an admiralty and navy offices, &c., he incorporated the Trinity Company, by granting them a charter, which was confirmed by Edward VI., and also in the reign of Queen Mary. In 1538, Queen Elizabeth greatly extended the powers and jurisdiction of this company "for the improvement of navigation and the security of ships;" and it is recorded that during her reign "the masters, wardens, &c., were a company of the chiefest and

most expert masters and governors of ships having the conduct of the Queen's Majesty's navy royal, and bound to foresee the good increase and maintenance of ships, and all kinds of men traded and brought up by water-craft, most meet for her Majesty's marine service." It was in this reign that the onerous duties of buoyage and beaconage, which had been invested in the Lord High Admiral, were given to this corporation "in trust for the maintenance of the widows and children of seamen, and to improve the government of ships and encourage navigation."

James I. granted a still further extension of their privileges, and authorized them to demand and receive certain tolls and dues from ships, &c., in consideration for the expenses of erecting and keeping in repair the sea marks, light-houses, &c., and to superintend the ballastage, buoyage, primage, and beaconage. Subsequent monarchs improved and consolidated the company; and in 1795 they erected the house on Tower-hill. Besides various other important obligations, the masters, wardens, &c., have to ascertain at certain periods the progress made in mathematics by the pupils of Christ's Hospital; to examine all masters for the royal navy as to their nautical qualifications; to prevent aliens from serving in English ships; to take cognizance of all affairs relative to merchant seamen; to clear the River Thames of shoals and accumulating banks; to ballast ships, &c., &c., for all which a handsome salary is paid.

The corporation at present consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; the younger brethren are admitted without limit, and from amongst these the vacancies amongst the thirty-one elders are filled up. The members however, in the present day, are not confined to seamen, as numbers of civilians and even soldiers are admitted, the Duke of Wellington being the master; and it is a curious fact, that throughout the whole rule of this body, officers of the royal navy have generally been excluded, the maritime members being chiefly old commanders of East and West Indiamen, and masters who have served in the east country trade.

Once a year, on Trinity Monday, the corporation assemble at their house on Tower-hill, and then embark for the Trinity Ground at Deptford, to inspect the alms-houses, and keep up their charter. The annual festival took place on Monday last. The Duke of Wellington, as master, was in attendance as early as ten o'clock, but he did not embark with the corporation, who, at noon, repaired in official costume to the splendid barges that were laying at the Tower-stairs to receive them. The procession down the river presented a gorgeous appearance. First in advance were the boats of the two deputy harbour-masters, Lieutenant Stone and Tucker, with their flags flying; next came the boat of the principal harbour-master, Captain Fisher, R.N. This was followed by a six-oared barge with a band of music, and carrying a union jack; then came a richly-gilt eight-oared barge, having in her bows the ancient flag of the Trinity Company (four ships of the olden time, borne quarterly); and to these succeeded five other gorgeous barges, bearing the flashing banner of the Lord High Admiral now carried by the Admiralty; handsome barge, with the flag of Greenwich Hospital, came next; and the rear was closed by a Trinity row-boat—the whole flanked on either side by the galleys of the Thames police.

In this order they proceeded down the river, salutes being fired from the wharfs during their progress, and the shores, wherever a sight could be obtained, lined with spectators. The Trinity steam-yacht, decorated with flags, was lying off the King's Yard, at Deptford, and saluted as the barges passed; and it was at this moment that the view we have given was taken.

Having landed at the lower water gate, the body marched to the Trinity Hall, situated in the grounds of the alms-houses, where business was transacted, and then the whole repaired to the venerable church of St. Nicholas, where an appropriate sermon was delivered. About four o'clock the re-embarkation took place, and nothing could be finer than the scene as the barges crossed the river from abreast of Prince's-stairs, Rotherhithe, over to the London Docks. The spectators on the occasion of the morning display were much disappointed at not seeing the Duke of Wellington, who was absent from the procession.

In the evening a grand banquet was served up at the Trinity-house, at which the Duke of Wellington presided. Amongst the guests were the Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis of Bute, Marquis of Camden, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Minto, Viscount Lowther, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir R. Peel, M.P.; Sir G. Murray, M.P.; Sir H. Hardinge, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Dr. Lushington (judge of the Admiralty Court); Capt. Gordon, R.N., Sir G. Seymour, R.N.; Sir J. A. Gordon, R.N.; Sir B. Martin, R.N., and many other distinguished members of both navy and army, as well as of the commercial world. The entertainment was upon a very superb scale, and the dining-hall was brilliantly illuminated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 13.—Again we have rumours of a change of Ministers, and report goes so far as to name their successors. I feel, however, certain that the only Minister who will go out is Admiral Roussin, but who will replace him is yet unknown. It is not generally supposed that M. Silvandy will accept the *portefeuille* of the Marine and Colonies. Although the Ministers may remain in office, their majority in the Chamber of Deputies daily dwindles away, and were it not for the Château, it is more than probable they would be ere the close of the session in a minority. In public opinion they greatly lose ground, and, really, with justice. They do everything they can to render themselves obnoxious to the nation by intimidating the people. The finances—not in a most flourishing condition—are expended in a way the most prodigal, and that, too, frequently without consulting the Chambers. At the present moment Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, is erecting on the Quai de Billy a military bakehouse and flour-mill, composed of thirty pairs of stones, the expense of which will be upwards of ten millions of francs. It is probable that, notwithstanding the immense bakehouse already erected by Marshal Soult on the same quai, the necessity of the troops might require the new building; but, at all events, under a constitutional government the Chambers ought to have been consulted. The people, always alive to their own security, pretend that the marshal is preparing for an increase in the garrison of Paris, to keep in order the 200,000 workmen who inhabit the city. I am of the same opinion, and yet we have troops sufficient. We have in the barracks of Paris fifteen regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, 3500 municipal guards, the pompiers, four companies of veterans, and two companies of gendarmes, in all 42,000 men; and within eight hours' march of Paris there are 30,000 men. These, with the fortifications and the millions expended in enlarging the fortress of Vincennes, are surely quite force enough to keep in awe the most turbulent population. The marshal thinks otherwise—the Chambers will decide the question. On the other hand, the Ministers are seriously turning their attention to increase their commercial resources. China they fondly imagine offers to them a more profitable market, and an embassy on an extensive scale is now fitting out for that kingdom. The minister plenipotentiary is M. de Lagrené, formerly minister in Greece. His suite will be composed of about thirty *attachés*, independently of a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. The frigates La Syrène and La Charte will carry out the embassy. M. de Lagrené is a well-informed politician, possessing much judgment and great prudence. It is supposed that he will leave in about a month. Much cajolery is also going on in Egypt, and great efforts are to be made to diminish British influence at the court of Mehemet Ali. The person selected for this delicate mission is M. Lessups, of Barcelona's celebrity: he goes to Alexandria as consul general. M. Piscatory has left for Greece.

Most glorious news continues to reach us from Algiers. It is now said that Abd-el-Kader was seriously wounded in the thigh in the action of the 19th of May; private letters give this as certain, the official reports are silent. The French may gain battles, they may, in order to prove themselves to be the most civilised nation in the world, continue their victorious march, burn crops, and take unarmed populations prisoners, but thus much is beyond all doubt, they do not gain the affection of the Arabians; they interfere with their administration of justice, and now with their education. It appears positive that sending the chief muphti lately into France was a punishment to that personage for refusing to compel the Arabian schoolmasters to give their lessons in French to the young Mussulmen who frequent the Makabib (religious schools). As connected with Algeria, you cannot fail to remember the celebrated panegyric in the *Journal des Débats*, comparing the Duke d'Aumale to the Prince de Condé; the article was severely criticised by the London press; perhaps the remarks would have been less *piquante* had it been known, and I give it as positive—that the article was written by Louis Philippe, and sent by his majesty to the paper, by Count Fleury; great allowance should be made for the feelings of a father, and Louis Philippe is a most excellent father—he doats on his children. On the receipt of the news of the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the king read it aloud at the breakfast table; he was greatly agitated; the queen shed tears. The royal family leave shortly for the Château d'Eu, near to Dieppe,

there to receive the Prince de Joinville and his illustrious bride; from thence they return to the Tuilleries, where apartments have been prepared for the young couple near to the Pavillon Masson. The prince will be promoted to the rank of vice-admiral. All the royal family enjoy the most perfect health; the Duchess of Orleans continues to lead a most secluded life; in the deepest mourning, every Sunday, she prays for the repose of the soul of her late dearly beloved husband in the Protestant chapel, Rue des Billettes. The Princess Clementine and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg will reach London the first week in July.

The affairs of Spain greatly occupy the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the telegraphs are constantly at work. I inhabited that unfortunate country many years, and from experience I am enabled to say, that unless the agitators be aided by a foreign power, Espartero must triumph. So long as the army remains faithful to the Regent he has nothing to fear; besides, his great strength lies in the want of unanimity amongst the would-be liberals, each of these patriots, like the renowned Abu Sieges, having a constitution ready cut and dried in each pocket. You may hear of risings in different districts of certain cities adhering to the *pronunciamiento* of Malaga: be assured the mass of the people and the army are opposed to a Lopez administration.

The camps for manoeuvring, under the command in chief of the Duke de Nemours, having, as chief of the general staff, Colonel Perrot, will be composed as follows:—The Camp of Lyons, two brigades of infantry, under the orders of Generals Anthoine de Saint Joseph and Loyré d'Arboville; one brigade of cavalry, commanded by General Waldener de Freudentstein; two batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and a detachment of gendarmerie. The Camp of Brittany, under the orders of Count Rumigny, will be composed of two brigades of infantry, commanded by Generals Bouillé and Neumayer; one brigade of cavalry, commanded by General Bremont; two batteries of artillery, one company of pioneers, and a detachment of gendarmerie.

It is said that an order has been issued by the Minister, that in future all the houses built in the Island of Guadalupe shall be of iron instead of stone.

The Minister of the Interior has proposed to the Chambers to grant to the Director of the Italian Opera a subvention of 60,000. (£2,000) annually, and, in all probability, the proposition will be carried. This trifling sum has created great discontent in the musical world, and it is said that, unless it be increased, it will be impossible to open the Italian Opera next season. The demand on a Government to pay a portion of the expenses of a theatre tells greatly against our French friends; but it is the custom of the Continent; the people are fond of amusements, but do not like to pay their value. At Milan the Grand Duke gives £10,000 per year; at Venice, £4000 for the three carnival months; and £2000 for the theatre of Bologna during the same period. The subvention of the theatre of Vienna for six months is upwards of £9000. The Governments of Madrid and Lisbon, when they can, largely contribute to the theatres; and the munificence of the Emperor Nicholas is proverbial. Englishmen, and Englishmen only, pay the full value of the amusements they partake of.

Rossini continues to lead a most retired life. Offers were lately made to him to bring out "La Donna del Lago" and "Semiramide," with new French translations, and place them under his immediate directions: the illustrious *mäestro* refused, and the project has been abandoned. Donizetti, who is expected in Paris on the 15th of July, is the great favourite of the day. Donizetti is 45 years of age; he was born at Bergamo, on the 25th of September, 1799. His first opera, "Enrico Conte de Borgogna," was brought out in the Theatre Saint Luca, of Venice, in 1819. Since that period this truly locomotive opera-fabricator has written at least one hundred—amongst others, sixteen for the Theatre San Carlo, five for Rome, eight for Milan, two for Florence, six for Venice, and I know not how many for Paris: his "Linda di Chamounix" was written for the theatre of Vienna.

Duprez, after finishing his engagement in Bourdeaux and one or two other provincial towns, leaves for England; he intends presenting himself at the Princess's Theatre, as *Arnold*, in "William Tell;" *Rodrigo*, in the "Lady of the Lake;" *Edgard*, in "Lucia;" and *Ugo*, in "Parisina." Owing to the indisposition of Cholet, Balfe's opera of the "Pit of Love" has been laid aside. It is now said that "Stradella," by Niedermeyer, will be brought out before "Les Martyrs," by Donizetti. "Don Sebastian" is in repetition, but must wait until after the first representation of "La Peri."

Yesterday I was more than astonished on hearing a M. Fasano, an Italian, play a trio on the clarinet in a manner the most distinct. I must confess I would have discredited it had I been told it, but I heard the wonderful performance of M. Fasano. Lately a M. Vivier executed a quartette on the French horn; not having been at his concert, I forbore to send you any account of what appeared to me to be fabulous. A Miss Louise Shirbel, not eight years of age, is creating great sensation as a pianist; she is now making the tour of the provinces, and from thence goes to Germany. Report speaks highly of the Italian Opera at Marseilles: Ivanoff is engaged as first tenor. Mercadante's opera, "La Vestale," has met with great success at Ferrara. Maestro Peri's opera, "Dirce," was most enthusiastically received at Reggio, the principal characters were confided to Mornand and La Maray.

I have been favoured with the following anecdote of Paganini:—The day on which he gave a concert (1808) at Livourne, he put on a new pair of boots. On the road to the rooms a nail entered his right heel, and he appeared lame before the audience: there was a general laugh. At the moment he was about to commence playing he upset the music-stands, and candies and music fell to the ground. The audience continued laughing. At length Paganini began; but at the first note one of his strings broke—the hilarity was now general—but Paganini remained calm and unconcerned, and actually played his most difficult concerto on three strings. This tour de force and sang froid of Paganini called forth the most enthusiastic bravoes, which lasted for some minutes.

Madame Montgolfier, widow of the celebrated aeronaut, is now 110 years of age; she is in the full enjoyment of all her faculties.

A mine of mercury has been discovered near to Toulouse; the French chemists will find it of great advantage, for that precious metal has advanced upwards of 100 per cent. within the last few years.

The weather throughout France has been and continues most dreadful; all the great rivers have overflowed the banks, particularly the Rhone, Saône, and Isère. On the banks of the Loire all the hay and corn is destroyed; in many places the hail which fell was as big as an egg. The damage done by the storms in the valleys of the Pyrenees has been very considerable. Here, in Paris, we are glad to get round the fire, and the umbrella-makers are reaping a most bountiful harvest.

A German, from Hesse Darmstadt, has grossly taken in the French Government; the fellow pretended that he could fabricate a congreve rocket capable of destroying a whole army. The Minister of War placed the fortress of Vincennes, with its well-supplied arsenal, at his disposal; he remained there feeding most luxuriously for seven months, and then decamped; the police however, caught hold of him, and he is now in durance vile.

Last week died one of the most celebrated French generals of the Republic and Empire—Count Denzelot. The count was at one time Governor of Martinique, and the Ionian Islands.

Bishop Luscombe left Paris this morning for Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and St. Omer, on a tour of confirmation. It is said that the Rev. Dr. Wolf, of missionary celebrity, is like to undertake the duty of an episcopal chapel, at Batinelles, near Paris.

The Marquis of Allegre, one of the richest noblemen in France, lately made a present of £2000 and some rich relics of Napoleon to the famous surgeon L'Is'ranc, for setting his hip-joint.

As I anticipated, our countryman Conaty, so unjustly accused and convicted at Tours, of cheating at cards, has, on a new trial, been acquitted by the tribunal of Orleans. The public prosecutor has, however, to the great astonishment of every one, appealed against the verdict, and poor Conaty remains in prison.

There are in the Salpêtrière 1900 mad and epileptic women. On an average 687 mad women are annually taken to that excellent establishment, of whom 271 are turned out cured.

Count Pahlen, the Russian Ambassador to the court of the Tuilleries, is expected next month in Paris.

On Monday last "La Juive" was performed for the 136th time at the Opera. Mademoiselle Mequillet was greatly applauded in the difficult character of *Rachel*.

The following artists have been decorated with the Legion of Honour—Messrs. Jouffroy (who is engaged on a bust of Napoleon for the city of Dijon), Thullier, Cabat, Montaert, Guenessin, Colas, St. Jean, and Jacober. The museum of the Louvre will be opened to the public on the 25th of the present month.

The races on Sunday, at Versailles, were again well attended; the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier were on the ground. The prize given by the society for the amelioration of race-horses in France, 3000 francs, was most cleverly won by Governor, the property of M. A. de Rothschild. The prize given by the Consul-General, 1000 francs, was won easily by Rhinoplastie, the property of Count d'Hedouville. The grand prize, given by the town of Versailles, 2400 francs, was won by Karaghuese, the property of M. Sabatier. The Porte-Maillet sweepstakes, 1000 francs, was won by Coqueluche, the property of Count Cambes. The Hedge stake, for 1200 francs, gentlemen riders, four leaps, was won by Leporello, the property of Viscount Perregaux, and ridden by Mr. Gale.

A great quantity of wolves have made their appearance in Picardy, particularly in the neighbourhood of D'Harcourt.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Copy of a letter this instant received from Perpignan:—"A revolution has broken out at Barcelona; a Central Junta has been formed, composed of the Provincial Deputies and Alcaldes. The Rando was published on the 6th of June. The captain and crew of the steam-boat Isabella II., stationed in the roads of Tarragona, has joined the insurgents of Reuss. The general cry at Barcelona was, 'Muera Espartero!'"

SPAIN.—We have received Barcelona news of the 10th, Madrid news of the 7th, and even later. The disaffection of the regiments is confirmed. His vanguard deserted Zurzano, who was marching against Prim, and he was obliged to withdraw. Prim is master of South Catalonia.

The Barcelona Junta had declared their separation from the Madrid Government. It was not known what resolve the Regent would take, but it was feared that it was too late for him even to accept a Lopez cabinet.

The *Morning Herald* contains the following:—"We receive assurances from a most authentic quarter, that Queen Christina is attempting to turn the present movement in Spain to her favour. She has despatched emissaries and money to several parts of the Peninsula, and strong hopes are entertained by her partisans that the defeat of Espartero will terminate in their favour. We believe that Queen Christina misjudges her advantages; and though there is a Carlist, a Moderado, and a Liberal party in Spain, there is no party in favour of the return of the ex-Regent."

Egypt.—Alexandria, May 24th.—The new Transit Company is now in full operation. This company has been established under the direct auspices and patronage of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who supplied the requisite funds, and granted them extraordinary privileges, as his highness was determined that the service, through his territories, should be conducted in a satisfactory way without the direct support of the Pasha; this would be impossible, as on occasions of emergency his highness only could instantly supply efficient aid of every kind.

Trade is in a very depressed state here, produce being held by the Pasha (who is the merchant-prince of Egypt) at much higher prices than the cotton and other goods would net in Europe. Therefore, the only sales which the Egyptian Government effect are to those parties who are its creditors, and are glad to get paid in produce, where they cannot get cash. There are now twenty vessels lying idle in our port, without freight, and little prospect of any, even at very low rates. House-rent and living are excessively dear, decidedly dearer than in any other city of the Levant. It is the retailers, however, who must make the profits, as the merchants can scarcely obtain first cost and charges on importation.—*From a Correspondent.*

GREECE.—ATHENS, May 27.—The Greek metropolitan Bresthenes, Bishop of Sellacia, but long resident in this city, died here a few days ago, and was interred, within a few hours, with all the pomp and strange pageantry adopted by the Greek church on such occasions. The poor old man's corpse was dressed out in his robes, seated in the episcopal chair, with the mitre on his head, and a crozier in his hand, and in this way was paraded through all the principal streets of the city, the military band playing the dead march. What a beautiful contrast to all this was the recent unostentatious visit of the English Bishop of Gibraltar, on the occasion of his consecrating the new English Protestant church at Athens. The superb steam-vessel Tagus arrived here, on the 20th instant, from England with a full cargo and thirty passengers: after embarking other passengers, she proceeded on to Smyrna and Constantinople. It is very much to be desired that these experimental voyages may lead to a permanent line of steamers being established between England, Greece, and Turkey.

King Otho remains in a sad suspense as to what the three allied powers will really do, to compel him to meet the national engagements towards them respecting the guaranteed loan. They plainly say they will compel Greece to pay the interest; while King Otho hopes to escape by some way or other, saying he has not the means.—*From a Correspondent.*

AMERICA.—ARRIVAL OF THE CALCEDONIA.—Another of the usual rapid passages made by the North American mail steamers puts us in possession of American advices to the latest possible date. The Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday evening shortly before nine, having left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and Halifax on the 3rd. She brings intelligence of her consort, the Acadia, having reached Boston on the 1st inst., having made the outward passage to Boston in 123 days, including her call at Halifax, being one of the most rapid runs ever yet achieved. The Caledonia has brought over 64 passengers. We do not find any intelligence of importance, beyond what was received by the Great Western steamer last week. The subject of a commercial treaty still engrosses public attention. Mr. Webster was at Boston when the Caledonia left. The doctrines broached in Mr. Webster's Baltimore speech have made, and are continuing to make, a great impression throughout America.

CANADA.—The Canadian papers are still speculating upon the probable course of policy to be pursued by Sir Charles Metcalfe. The assembling of the colonial parliament will soon inform them of his views in the matter. In his replies to the addresses presented from different parts of the provinces we can find nothing that foreshadows that policy in the slightest degree. The remains of Sir Charles Bagot arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th ult., and were immediately taken on board the Warspite, which would soon leave for England, with Lady Mary Bagot and family. Some extensive forgeries on Canadian banks had been discovered, the principal actor in which had made his escape into some South American district.

Dates from Hayti are to the 11th of May inclusive. They contain a proclamation, issued by the provisional government, in the name of the "sovereign people," anticipating a scarcity of provisions by reason of the diversion of the people from the ordinary business of life, while occupied in effecting the regeneration of their country; and with a view to alleviate the evil of which they have been the victims, through the calamities of war, conflagrations, and earthquakes. By the last accounts everything was going on well. The people were quiet, and anticipated immediate and beneficial results from the late revolution.

There is nothing of especial interest in the particulars from Texas or Mexico.

THE BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet Swift, Lieut. Douglas, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday night, from Rio de Jan. 20th April

Wednesday.—Colonel RUSHBROOKE then moved a new writ for the borough of Sudbury.—Mr. TURNELL moved, as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a bill for effectual inquiry into bribery and corrupt practices said to exist in the borough of Sudbury, the inquiry which took place before the House of Lords having been wholly inadequate. He contended that it was impossible that the House of Commons could agree to the issue of a writ after having passed a bill to disfranchise the borough. He proposed that the commissioners of inquiry should be empowered to go down to Sudbury, in order that the investigation might be thoroughly carried out.—M. C. W. WYNN said that the house would scarcely do its duty if it did not inquire fully into the whole case; and he would therefore move as an amendment that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the causes which led the House of Lords to throw out the bill for the disfranchisement of Sudbury.—Mr. TURNELL withdrew his amendment to make room for that of Mr. Wynn.—Colonel RUSHBROOKE contended that the evidence did not affect the whole of the constituency, and he would therefore take the sense of the house on his motion.—Sir R. PEEL said, that after the house had almost unanimously passed the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill some information was required in order to explain why such very imperfect evidence had been placed before the House of Lords. This inquiry might perhaps justify the bill of Mr. Turnell, and should therefore precede it.—Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in this view, and after a few words from Mr. THESIGGS, Colonel RUSHBROOKE withdrew his motion, and Mr. Wynn's amendment was agreed to.—Mr. TURNELL then moved that the writ for Sudbury should be suspended for one month, which was agreed to.—On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of ways and means, Lord HOWICK moved, as an amendment, for a committee to the imposition of a duty on the exportation of coals. After considerable discussion the house divided, and the motion being lost by 187 to 124, the house went into committee *pro forma* and resumed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for her most gracious message respecting a provision for her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and expressing their lordships' readiness to take into consideration any proposition which might be submitted to them.—Earl FORTESCUE quite agreed in the propriety of the message; but called attention to the marriages of the Duke of Sussex, who had left two children unprovided for, and for whom some provision ought to be made.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the facts were only known to him as they were to the world generally, but at all events their case could not be considered in connection with the present motion.—The motion was then agreed to.—The Earl of ABERDEEN then moved the second reading of the bill for regulating the admission of ministers to beneficiaries in the Church of Scotland.—The Earl of ROSEBERRY opposed the second reading because not only was it not calculated to meet the present emergency, but that it also contained principles to which he could not accord his assent. The noble earl moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.—Lord BROTHAM had no doubt whatever of the sincerity and honesty of the seceders, but thought the course they had pursued very injurious, for when their zeal should begin to cool they would find that they would separate into sects; or, looking at the matter in another point of view, they would experience the difficulty, with the exception of some few popular preachers, of maintaining themselves and their families. The bill of the noble earl was not calculated, as he had admitted, to conciliate the seceders, but it was calculated to gratify what remained of the church, and that gratification he was not disposed to give them by conferring upon them privileges heretofore exercised by other parties. The noble and learned lord then analyzed the provisions of the bill, which bill was not, he contended, consistent with the existing law.—The Earl of HADDINGTON supported the bill, and said he could not see how the abuse of power could be more effectually guarded against by this bill.—Lord COTTENHAM opposed the bill, which went to confer upon the Church of Scotland that for which it had often struggled, but which it never yet possessed, for Parliament would never grant it.—The Lord CHANCELLOR advocated the second reading of the bill, on the ground of the state of affairs in Scotland, and because any objectionable portions of the bill might be remedied in committee.—Lord CAMPBELL thought that legislation of some kind was requisite, and he would not, therefore, oppose the second reading of the bill, although, if not most materially altered in committee, he would oppose it in all its subsequent stages.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, after which the bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The Leamington Priors Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord DALMENY moved the second reading of the Balbeath and Lochgelly Railway Bill.—Major C. BRUCE opposed the second reading, on the ground that it would be most injurious to private property in the neighbourhood. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord DALMENY denied the statements of the gallant major. The bill was not opposed by a majority of the landed proprietors.—Colonel WEMYSS said that this was a mere tram-road of four or five miles, intended to benefit a few coal-mine proprietors; and though he was one of them, and would share the profit, he felt bound, on principle, to oppose what he considered a flagrant job. (Hear, hear.)—The house divided—For the second reading, 49; against it, 81; majority against the bill, 32.—Several private bills were forwarded in their respective stages.—Sir V. BLAKE gave notice of a motion, for Monday next, on the subject of the recent civil and military demonstrations in Ireland, for the purpose of knowing whether or not they were approved of by the house, and as he conceived that the subject was a matter of privilege, he trusted he should be permitted to have precedence with his motion.—Lord R. GROSVENOR asked the question of which he had given notice with regard to the interments in the precincts of towns. He wished to know in what manner the Government intended to proceed with respect to the bill before the house on this subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM said, having given his best attention to the bill, he was bound to say that he was not prepared to give it his support. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, he was bound also to say that the subject to which the noble lord had called his attention was one of very great importance, and, he was bound to add, one of very great delicacy and difficulty. He could not say he thought it had been sufficiently demonstrated that the practice of interment within the metropolis was injurious; even if it had been, in the discontinuance of the practice, due regard must be had to the feelings of the public, and to existing interests. The Government had directed its anxious attention to the subject, and a very elaborate report had been prepared upon it, which he hoped he should soon be able to lay before the house; but he could not tell the noble lord that the Government had any measure on the subject sufficiently matured to be introduced.—In answer to a question from Mr. H. HINDE, Mr. MACKINNON said, after what had fallen from the Secretary of State, he could not say whether he should proceed with his bill or not. Whatever objection there might be to the details of the bill, he thought its principle ought to be adopted.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved, "That the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the laws relating to the importation of foreign grain." The noble lord contended that no class in the kingdom was satisfied with the law as it now stood, not even that of the agriculturist. The real cause was to be found in the depression of the manufacturing interest re-acting upon it. It ought to be clearly understood that it was utterly impossible to name any given amount of price in corn by legislation. As a great article of consumption it baffled all attempts to keep it at a steady rate of value. The sliding scale had been described by Mr. Canning as a measure which would prevent importation except at a particular period of the year, and that then it would come in like a deluge. During the greater part of the year, while prices were high, corn could not be admitted; but, just prior to the harvest, when the farmer was in anticipation of a good price for his produce, the deluge of foreign corn was poured in, and he found himself grievously disappointed. The blame of these inundations of corn was attributable to reckless speculators; but speculators, he hoped, there always would be; and if they were sometimes reckless, it was to be remembered that it was the law which made them so.—Mr. GLADSTONE said there appeared to be but little difference between the noble lord and himself as to the consideration to be extended to existing interests, but he entirely differed from him as to the propriety of disturbing those interests by proposing a new change in the Corn-laws before the recent one had had anything like a fair trial. He was of opinion that the present corn-law did not afford the same temptation as was given by the old law to import corn in a mass at a particular period of the year, as might be proved by a reference to the amounts of delivery. The great fluctuations of price under the old law could not be alleged against the present one, for under its operation there had been no sudden action on the currency—the coffers of the Bank were full, while the complaints of the British shipowner had been removed.—It would be dishonorable on the part of the Government if it disturbed the virtual contract entered into with the agriculturist by the passing of the existing law, and he wished it to be distinctly understood throughout the country that it was not passed with any latent intention of repealing it. Nothing had yet occurred to justify a change, and notwithstanding the active attempts to disturb the minds of the agriculturists he was convinced that a great portion of them were satisfied with the law as it now stood.—Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the motion of Lord John Russell, and regretted that a measure so recently passed as the existing corn-law should have given rise, owing to the unsound principles on which it was based, to incessant agitation and a probability of indefinite change.—Mr. HUME contended that protection was spoliation and injustice, and ought to be abolished. He denied there were any peculiar burdens on land. He objected alike to a sliding scale and a fixed duty, the latter being a fixed impediment to trade. He contended for a totally free trade in corn.—Mr. WOODHOUSE said, the fluctuations in corn in England had been less than in any country in Europe except Sweden. He denied that he advocated the corn-laws for the sake of the landed interest; and he believed that great misery would fall upon the agricultural population if the changes now called for were made.—Sir W. CLAY agreed with those who held that the corn-law could not remain in its present state. It crippled manufacturing industry, and there was no class more interested in the immediate settlement of the question than the landowners themselves.—Colonel WOOD was opposed to a fixed duty. Let the present law be maintained or abolished altogether.—Mr. AGLIONBY said, it was idle to expect a return of prosperity without making a change.

that was now inevitable.—Mr. VILLIERS would vote for the motion as a means of keeping the question open.—Sir Robert PEEL said, that even if the motion of Lord John Russell should be carried, the noble lord could still have no hope that he could make any proposition in committee which would be agreed to by those who would support his motion for going into committee. The differences between the advocates of a total repeal and of a fixed duty would then become at once apparent; and the whole proceeding, therefore, must necessarily terminate in nothing. He had no doubt but that the proposition of the noble lord would be moderate enough, but fixed it could not be according even to his own apprehension of future circumstances. The right hon. baronet replied *seriatim* to the chief arguments of the supporters of the motion, and said he considered the measure of last year a compromise between all the interests concerned, and which was assented to by the agriculturists on the faith of its being adhered to. Believing that it was most mischievous to be constantly tampering with the corn-laws, and believing also that it was impossible that any settlement of the question could be arrived at in consequence of the motion of the noble lord, he should at once, in opposing the motion, avow his determination to maintain the law of last session.—Lord J. RUSSELL replied, and said that hopelessness of immediate success was no ground for not bringing forward such motions. If such a reason were admitted as valid, the questions of parliamentary reform and of Catholic emancipation never would have been carried. He had often divided on the question of reform with far less support than he expected to receive on that occasion.—After a few words from Sir R. PEEL in explanation, the house divided, and the motion of Lord J. Russell was negatived by a majority of 244 to 145.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. HUME gave notice that on Tuesday week he would bring forward his motion respecting the discontinuance of the pension to the King of Hanover.—Mr. M. GIBSON asked if it was the intention of the Government to persevere with the Factories Bill and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, a general feeling being prevalent that the former measure would be abandoned for the present session, in consequence of the frequent postponements which had taken place?—Sir R. PEEL said that the postponements were attributable to the frequency of adjourned debates. His right hon. friend (Sir J. GRAHAM) would however make a statement on the subject of these bills to-morrow evening.—The house then resolved itself into committee on her Majesty's message, and Mr. HUME objected to the grant of a dowry to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, although he admitted that the conduct of the Duke of Cambridge in his private as well as public life, as compared with that of the other members of the royal family, was deserving of the admiration of the house. The payments to the royal family exceeded £700,000 per annum, exclusive of parks, palaces, &c., and this while the country was in almost a state of bankruptcy, for it was unable to meet its engagements without borrowing. The hon. member concluded by moving "That it is the opinion of this committee that the ample allowance granted for a lengthened period to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for his children; and that, it was neither wise nor just, in the present state of distress of the manufacturing and labouring classes of the community, to propose any dowry for her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge."—Mr. LIDDELL rose amidst loud cries of "Divide," and protested against the language and motion of the honourable member for Montrose.—Sir R. INGLIS contended that the Crown had lost 47 millions, which sum the people had gained by the bargain which it had made with the Crown for the surrender of the Crown lands. Having thus lost the means of making such grants as the one before the house, the Crown had a right to call upon the Parliament to enable it to do so.—Mr. F. BARING did not think the bargain a bad one for the Crown, but he did not think that had anything to do with the question. He was of opinion that as the Crown had given up its means of making provisions such as the present, it was but reasonable that Parliament should be called upon to do so. This grant was no extension of the line to which former grants applied, and he thought it was not unreasonable to give £3000 per annum to the granddaughter of a King. He thought, however, that the grant should not come into operation until after the cessation of the pension to the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.—Colonel WOOD reminded the house that the name of the Duke of Cambridge was at the head of numerous charities in this country, and they should not therefore refuse this pension to his daughter.—Mr. WARD said that that reason was not allowed to apply in the case of the Duke of Sussex, where it was proposed that his income should be increased.—Sir R. PEEL said it was the wish of the Government to make to the house such a proposition as would be deemed reasonable by every honourable member. There could be no doubt but that the income of the Duke of Cambridge was a large one, but then the demands upon it for charitable purposes were also very large; and it was for the interests of the public that means should be given to enable royal princes to promote by their example the numerous charitable institutions with which this country abounded. The line was not in this case extended, and the house, therefore, in agreeing to this proposition would not be establishing a new precedent. Indeed, in the case of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the grant was £7000 a year, while, in the present case, which was not so remote in blood, the grant proposed was only £3000 a year. With respect to what had fallen from Mr. HUME as to the blame attributable to Ministers for not informing her Majesty that this pension might be equivalent to the sum of £500,000, he must say that if he had done so he feared her Majesty would not have credited the statement (much laughter).—Mr. HUME replied; and on a division the motion of the hon. member was defeated by a majority of 223 to 57.—The resolution in favour of the grant was then agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR having taken his seat on the Woolsack.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved that the Committee on the Scotch Church be postponed till that day week.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for certain returns connected with the union of parishes in Ireland, which, after a long conversation in which the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Earl of RIBON, and the Earl of WICKLOW took a part, were ordered.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Lords' amendments to the Thames Lastage and Billastage Bill were read and agreed to.—The Sunderland Roads Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Great North of England (Clarence and Hartlepool) Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—An immense number of petitions against the educational clauses in the Factory Bill were presented; and after some desultory conversation relative to royal pensions, Sir J. GRAHAM said—I think it will be convenient to the house and the country if I now make an announcement, on the part of her Majesty's Government, with reference to the educational clauses in the Factory Bill. By the permission of the house I was allowed to propose certain extensive modifications in the original framing of the measure, which I hoped would obviate the objections which were stated on the part of the Dissenting body generally. In that hope I am bound to say I have been entirely disappointed. The objections have not been removed by the modifications which have been introduced. The opposition to the measure remains unabated; and, therefore, having given the subject the best consideration, I have to announce to the house and to the country that we have come to the conclusion that it would be most consistent with our public duty not to press the educational clauses in the present session.—(Cheers). If I might for one moment speak of myself, I am bound to say that I feel disappointed at this result. I have been accused of framing these clauses in a sectarian spirit. I can assure the house that they were framed by me in a spirit entirely opposed to Sectarianism.—(Hear, hear). I had hoped that it might have been possible to obtain general concurrence in a scheme of national education. I can assure the house that I never discharged a public duty with more sincerity, and perhaps pain, than in abandoning this clause, a course which I could not take without an apparent disrespect to my fellow-countrymen.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to a question, said, that he intended to take the County Courts Bill to-morrow; and with respect to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, it was the intention of the Government to proceed with it in its amended shape.—The house then went into the consideration of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge's annuity, and, after some opposition by Mr. HUME and Mr. WILLIAMS, the annuity was agreed to.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the Canada Corn Bill being read, Colonel SINTHORP moved, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months.—The house divided—for the third reading, 150; for the amendment, 75; majority, 75. The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.—On the motion to go into committee on the Arms (Ireland) Bill, Mr. WYSE moved that it be referred to a select committee to inquire into the justice of its provisions.—Mr. BLEWITT seconded the amendment.—Lord ELIOT contended that the bill was substantially the same as that which had existed for fifty years.—Mr. WARD supported the amendment.—The Irish ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. PIGOTT, Captain CORN, Captain BERNAL, Mr. P. BORTHWICK, Mr. HUME, Lord DUNNANON, Mr. ROSS, and Lord HOWICK took part in the discussion which followed, and on the motion of Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the debate was adjourned.—The Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; committee on Monday.—The Catholic Oaths Bill (Ireland) was read a third time and passed.—The Assisted Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time; committee on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at the usual hour, but, with the exception of the presentation of a number of petitions, nothing worthy of notice took place. Their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions on various subjects, Mr. BLEWITT gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask the members of her Majesty's Government whether, in their opinion, it was not inconsistent with the duties of his Majesty the King of Hanover, that his Majesty, while filling a foreign throne, should have a seat in the British legislature. Auguste of Cambridge being made by Sir R. PEEL, Mr. HUME met the motion by a direct negative. The house then divided, when the numbers appeared—for the motion, 141; against it, 37; majority, 104.—The adjourned debate on the Arms (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, who supported Mr. WYSE's amendment to refer the bill to a select committee.—Mr. B. WALL, Mr. P. HOWARD, Mr. REDINGTON, Mr. Sergeant MURPHY, Mr. LEFROY, Mr. V. STUART, Mr. ESCOTT, and Col. CONOLLY spoke for the motion to commit the bill.—Sir R. PEEL, after referring to the peculiar nature of the crimes committed in Ireland, said it was not from any desire to interfere with the rights of the Irish people that he was anxious to take precautions against the horrid assassinations which were attendant upon their duties, and were entitled to the protection of Government.—Mr. ROEBUCK insisted that two things were necessary to satisfy Ireland—one to new divide the land, and the other to sweep away the established church, root and branch. To an Agrarian Law he saw some difficulties, but the demolition of the church he could see none whatever. However, if the church were immolated, he thought that might suffice, as then the Catholic clergy would be content, and the people would not agitate without them. He considered the Arms Bill as the most mischievous measure that could be proposed. Sir J. GRAHAM contended that a long course of conciliation had been tried with the Roman Catholics, and yet it was now boldly asserted that so long as a remnant of the Established Church was permitted to exist all was unavailing. He challenged Mr. Ward, or Mr. Roebuck, or Lord J. Russell to bring forward a distinct proposition for the abolition of the Irish Church—which it was their duty to do if they thought it was requisite for the peace of Ireland and the public advantage—instead of introducing so momentous a topic in an indirect manner upon a debate on an arms bill.—Lord J. RUSSELL declared the Executive of Ireland as undeserving of confidence of the people—as vacillating, and wanting in all the character necessary to cope with the present difficult times. And, reiterating the words attributed to Lord Lyndhurst, when he called the Irish aliens in blood, in religion, and in language, which, he asserted, had been used in his hearing, Lord J. RUSSELL concluded by calling on the Premier not to act towards Ireland in the spirit of Lord Lyndhurst or of Sir J. GRAHAM, but to do his duty to his Sovereign and his country, and to preserve to the Queen the allegiance of her Irish subjects.—Lord STANLEY indignantly rebuked Lord J. Russell for having recklessly come forward in a most critical moment of Irish and British affairs, and while he had no remedy himself to propose, to start topics only calculated to inflame into madness the minds of the Irish people, and that for the purpose of throwing odium on the Government to which he was opposed.—After some remarks by Mr. O'FERRALL, Sir C. NAPIER moved the adjournment of the debate.—On a division there were—For the adjournment, 67; against it, 235; majority against the adjournment, 168.—Mr. GIBSON again moved the adjournment.—Mr. P. HOWARD, Sir H. W. BARROW, Mr. WYSE, and several other Catholic members repelled with great indignation an accusation made against them by Sir J. GRAHAM, that they had violated their oaths.—Sir J. GRAHAM explained, and the debate was then adjourned at three o'clock.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERIES.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning the shop of Mr. SMITH, a haberdasher, in High street, Hoxton, was discovered to have been robbed, the thieves having contrived to force the iron bar of the window and take down one of the shutters—and breaking a pane of glass, they extracted three boxes filled with ribands, and other property, through the aperture. On the same morning, also, an alarm was given that the house of Mr. IRONSIDE, in Westmoreland-place, Hoxton, had been robbed of a quantity of plate, consisting of spoons of various sizes, of the King's pattern, and marked "T. C. J." A window was broken, as if thieves had entered that way; but upon inspection of the place by the police, there was no appearance of a forcible entry from the outside, and a suspicion arose that some follower of the servant girls had committed the robbery.

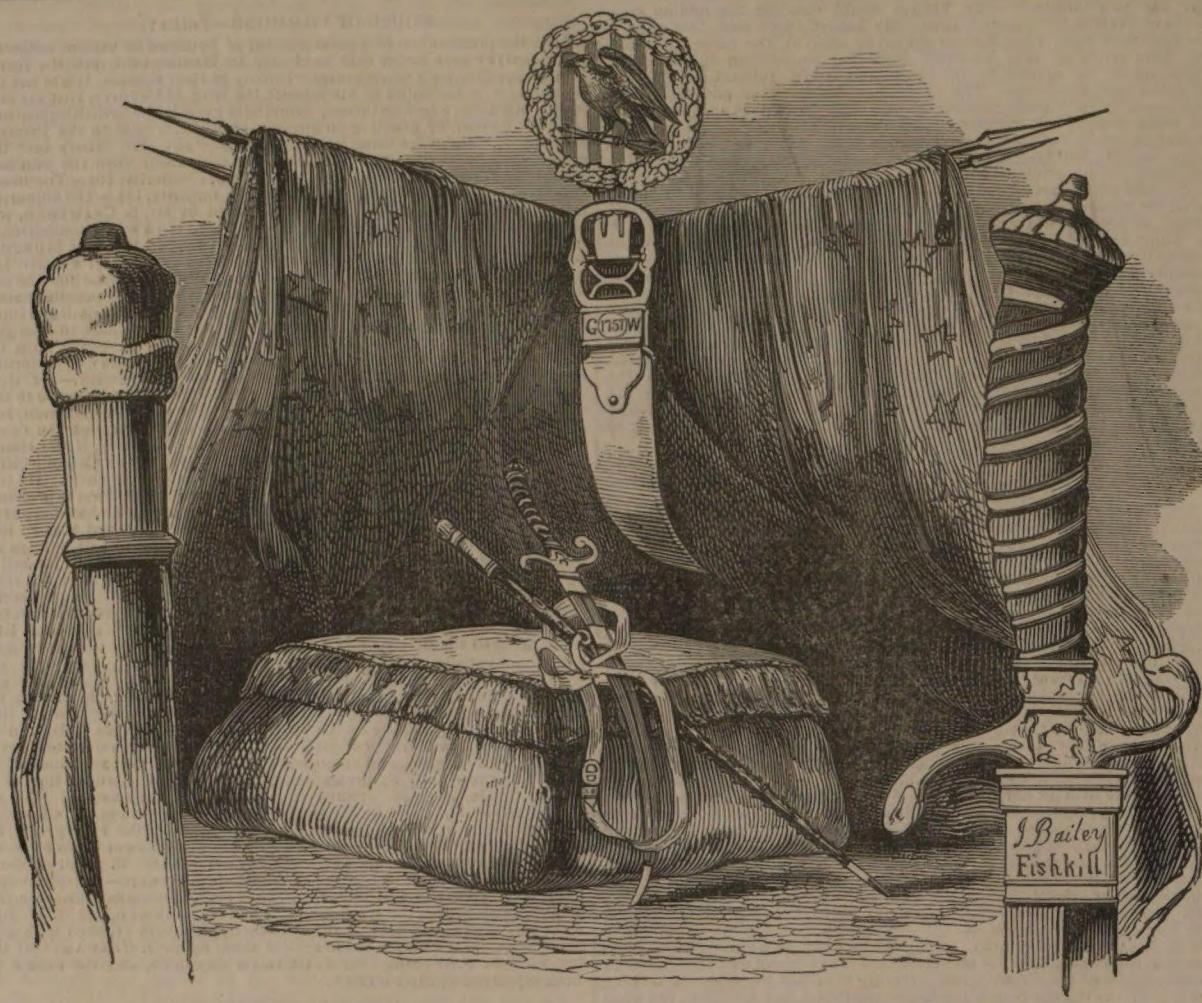
FIRE AT A STATION-HOUSE OF THE FIRE ESTABLISHMENT.—About six o'clock on Tuesday evening, considerable consternation took place in the Southwark-bridge-road, in consequence of a large body of flames being seen to issue from one of the chimneys of the engine-house of the London Fire Establishment: the alarm was occasioned from the close proximity to the house of Mr. COOPER'S timber-yard, the livery-stables of Mr. MAY, and the police-station of the division of police. The whole of those at the station instantly rushed for the purpose of rendering assistance to the brigade to work the engines, &c., and to their astonishment the doors of the engine-house were closed, and the engines, which are so promptly in attendance at other fires, were kept out of sight. The brigade were, however, observed to be most actively employed, by getting on the roof of the house, and pouring buckets of water down the chimney: this, with other measures adopted, was attended with speedy success.

RELIQUES OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.

Considerable interest has recently been excited in the United States, by the presentation to the American Government, through Congress, of the sword of George Washington and the staff of Benjamin Franklin. The ceremony is described by a correspondent at Washington as "one of the most impressive spectacles ever witnessed in the council of a nation." Occurring at a time when the proceedings of both houses of Congress were marked by fierce contention, it was beautiful to see how magically the bitter feelings of partisans were at once quelled, as the members of each house assembled like a band of brothers to receive these memorials of the hero and of the sage. This was more particularly manifested, when the venerable ex-president Adams rose, and moved the resolution of acceptance and thanks. The sword has been presented by Samuel T. Washington, of Kanawha, co. Virginia. The father of the donor was one of five nephews, to each of whom the illustrious Washington bequeathed a sword; "with an injunction (to use the words of his will), not to unsheathe them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed and prefer falling with them in their hands, to the relinquishment thereof."

The father of the donor of these reliques selected the sword presented to Congress, in preference to the others which were more splendid (particularly the costly one presented to the hero by Frederick the Great), because it was emphatically the service sword of Washington. It was constantly worn by Washington, from the time he was Colonel of the Virginia troops in Forbes's campaign against the French and Indians, throughout his whole military career. It is a plain *couteau*, or hanger, with a green ivory handle, mounted with silver. The guard is of the same metal, and formed of two serpents' heads. On one side of the guard is engraved the head of an animal resembling a wolf, surrounded with cannon. On the reverse is engraved an open helmet, encircled also with cannon. The scabbard is of leather, silver mounted, on the upper ward of which is engraved "J. Bailey, Fishkill." This name, together with the size of the scabbard, evidently too short for the blade, has induced the belief that this was not the original scabbard, but one belonging to another sword, which the illustrious wearer pressed into use during the exigencies of a campaign. As "Fishkill" was in those days too small a village for the manufacture of swords, the name must be that of a previous owner.

Attached to the sword is a buckskin belt, secured by a buckle



RELIQUIES OF WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.

are still in finely preserved relief. In the accompanying sketch the handle of the sword, and the head of the staff, preserve every detail of ornament.

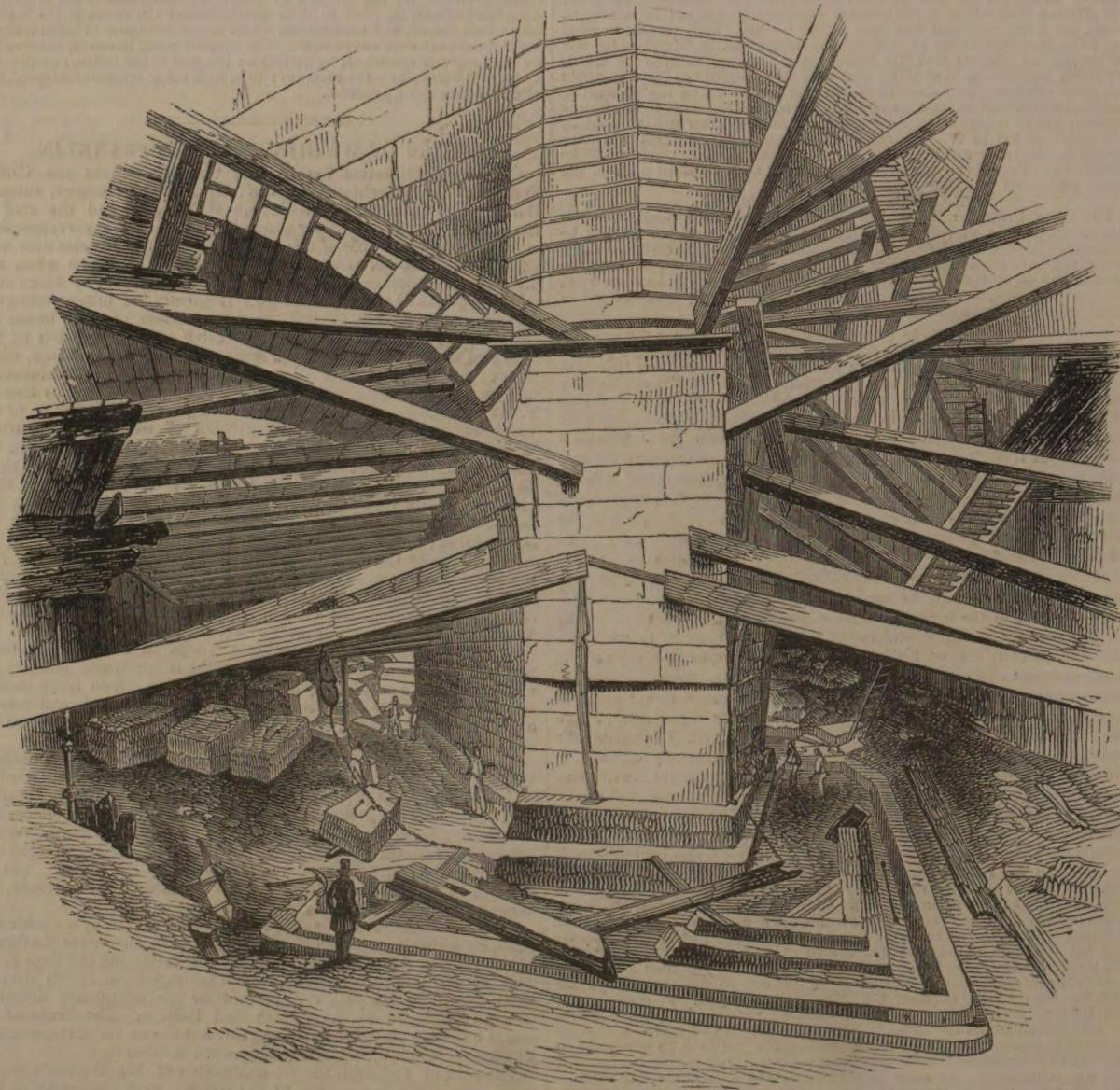
The following song, suggested by the eloquent remarks of Mr. Summers, on the presentation of the sword of Gen. Washington and the cane of Dr. Franklin to the Congress of the United States, was sung by Mr. Russell at his concerts in New York :—

The sword of the hero!
The staff of the sage!
Whose valour and wisdom
Are stamp'd on the age!
Time-hallow'd mementoes
Of those who have riven
The sceptre from tyrants,
The lightning from heaven!

This weapon, oh Freedom!
Was drawn by thy son,
And it never was sheath'd
Till the battle was won!
No stain of dishonour
Upon it we see!
Twas never surrendered—
Except to the free!

While Fame claims the hero,
And patriot sage,
Their names to emblazon
On History's page,
No holier relics
Will liberty hoard,
Than FRANKLIN'S staff guarded
By WASHINGTON's sword.

GEO. P. MORRIS.



COFFER DAM, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

REPAIR OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

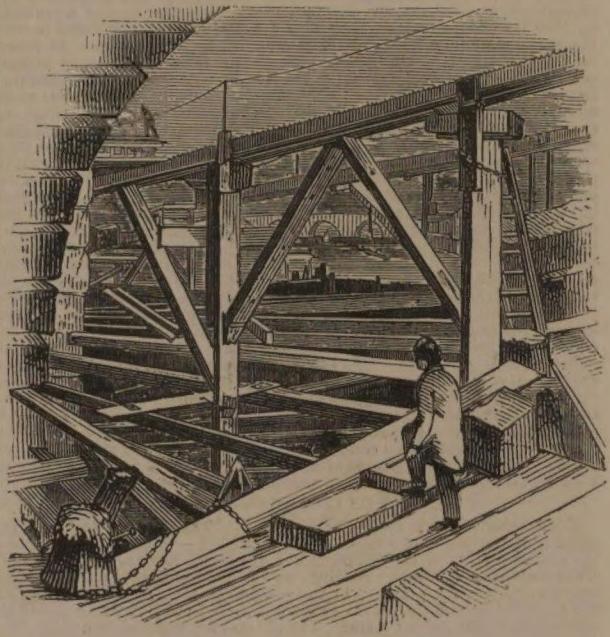
The repair of this metropolitan bridge, commenced in the year 1838, is now hastening to completion; so that a glance at the cause of the defect in the structure, as well as at the means taken for its remedy, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.

Westminster Bridge was designed by, and executed under the direction of, M. Labeyle, a Swiss architect and engineer of great celebrity; and he states the quantity of stone contained in the structure to be nearly double that employed in building St. Paul's Cathedral. The material is Portland stone. It was commenced in 1739 and completed in 1750. There are certain defects in its construction, which the better skill of the engineers of our

day has enabled them to remedy. The piers, it seems, were originally built in caissons, and lowered to the bed of the river, without removing the stonemasonry of gravel and sand; and the current becoming very strong since the removal of old London-bridge, by constant action it undermined the whole structure. Labeyle likewise neglected the precautionary measure of fixing sheet-piling round the piers, except in the case of four. The consequence of these constructive errors was a settlement of the various piers, attended with an extensive alteration of the original level of the arches and roadway; whilst, from the soft nature of the stone, such parts of the piers as are exposed to the action of the atmosphere, by the alternate rising and falling of the tide, have become much injured.

Mr. Walker, the eminent engineer, upon examining the foundation of the bridge, discovered that the edges of the caissons on which the piers of the arches were originally built, and which extended a short distance beyond the superincumbent masonry, had become undermined; and although those parts on which the piers rested were solid and in good condition (though, in some cases, sunk below their original level), yet that their projecting ends were forced upwards, and that the wash of the tide was hourly working under their edges, and thus rendering the foundation insecure.

To remedy this evil, Mr. Walker commenced by forming an extensive coffer-dam, by driving down two rows of piling into the clay below the gravelly bed of the river; and having done this, the whole of the gravel and clay between the inner and outer faces of the coffer-dam was excavated to considerable depth below the level of the caissons. This excavation was then filled up with puddling, thus excluding the possibility of any leakage, either through or under the piling; and by which means was obtained a certainty of carrying on the work, not merely secure from occasional interruption by water, but in perfect dryness at all times. The coffer-dam being thus made secure, the whole of the water, gravel, sand, and soil between the inner face of the coffer-dam and the foundation of the piers, was removed to a level of three feet below that of the caissons themselves, which were left perfectly dry. To restore the foundation, Mr. Walker has surrounded all the piers, at a distance of six feet from the stone-work facing, with a series of piles of green beech, 15 feet long, their lower ends being driven many feet into the clay, and their upper extremities cut off flush at a level with the edge of the foundation. This range of piling has bolted on to it walling-pieces, at the distance of every two or three feet, the bolts extending through the piling being made fast to the bed of the caisson itself. The space between the inner piling and the caisson has then been filled up, with a short distance of the top, with concrete, on which is laid squared masonry paving 18 inches in thickness, accurately fitted. The piers of the bridge themselves, on the southern side, are carried out, or extended, some 12 feet beyond the face of the original pier, and are based on platforms of wood, resting, at distances of three feet, on bearing-piles. The whole of the masonry is executed with Bramley-fall stone, cemented with pozzolano. The new stone facings of the piers average two feet in thickness, i.e., the headers are two feet six inches thick, and the stretchers one foot six inches, and they have dove-tailed joints. It will thus be seen that the outer edges of the caissons on which the pieces rest are completely surrounded and defended from the under-wash of the water, whilst the foundations are extended and rendered completely solid; first, by the beech piling, which, being at all times covered with water, and never exposed to alternations of wet and dry, may be supposed to be almost imperishable; and secondly, by the intervening concrete and stone covering.



COFFER DAM—FROM THE PLATFORM.

The under-surfaces of the piers and arches are being completely repaired, and, where necessary, faced with fresh stone-work, and all injured or unsound arch-stones replaced by new ones. In the first place, the diameter and form of the stone to be replaced having been determined by accurate measurement, three pieces of stone are prepared, which, when placed together, exactly correspond with the size of that to be displaced; the injured arch-stone is then cut out, and a large piece corresponding exactly with the lower portion of that removed—i.e., having its inner surface larger than its exposed face—is then laid in its place, but having upon its lower surface a projection or joggle fitting into a cavity in the lower stone on which it rests. The two upper portions, which are nearly perfect cubes, are then placed upon the top of the new stone, and are thus fastened to it—corresponding holes are made on the surface of the upper and lower stones; in the hole of the upper one is fixed a sort of slate bolt, kept from falling out by a string, and which keeps the end of it level with the surface of the stone in which it is eventually to enter. Upon this latter being put into its proper place, with the hole on its lower surface containing the bolt brought right over the corresponding hole in the lower stone, the string is cut, and the bolt let fall with its lower end into the under stone, and part of its upper end in the upper stone, thus accurately connecting the two. We are indebted for the substance of the preceding details to the *Times*.

The portions of this ingenious repair as yet executed are solid, substantial, and perfect, and may be quoted as specimens of good work. The cost will be very considerable, the amount of the contractor, Mr. W. Cubitt's tender in 1838, being £87,000. One of the greatest triumphs of the work was the successful closing of the second coffer-dam in 1841; indeed, it was a marvel in hydraulic engineering to find this dam (erected in a tidal river, with a rise and fall of 18 feet of water, and exposed to every trial of one of the severest winters on record), so completely resist the efforts of its most insidious adversary, that after the wear and tear of five months there was scarcely sufficient water from leakage to supply the ordinary demand of the works; and this too on ground that was declared unsuited for the purpose by the engineer who constructed the bridge, and by all who succeeded him up to the time when the present repairs were commenced. During their progress, several interesting relics have been discovered in the bed of the river; especially a Roman amphora, of great beauty, in the year 1841.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—By the latest accounts from the Brazils the approaching marriage of the Imperial Princess Donna Francisca with the Prince de Joinville was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. On the 19th of April Baron Langsdorff, the French special Ambassador, formally demanded her hand, in the following speech, in presence of the whole court:—"Sire, I come, in the name of the King, my august master, to demand of your Imperial Majesty the hand of her Imperial Highness the Princess Donna Francisca, your sister, for his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville. Nothing will be more gratifying to the heart of the King, my master, than such an union, which will draw closer, not only the family bonds by which the two dynasties are already united, but also those of friendship, which unite the two countries. I venture to hope that your Majesty entertains the same sentiments. Having had the honour of being permitted to approach the sanctuary of his Majesty's family, when the pomp of sovereignty which now surrounds us is laid aside, I have found, sire, those private virtues, those affections, so amiable and so sweet, which France admires in the royal family which governs it. On being separated from a brother, who has watched, with the greatest love and anxiety, over the tender years of a beloved sister, the Princess Francisca (whose virtues recommend her to the love and respect of all the world) will go to reside in the bosom of that royal family whose sentiments are so sincere and generous; her happiness will only change places, and will receive, on accepting for her spouse one already celebrated by name, the guarantee of its permanency, which the eminent good qualities and the so charming virtues of his Royal Highness cannot fail to secure her." To which his Imperial Majesty graciously replied:—"I consent with all my heart, to an alliance which is so dear to me, and at which all Brazilians will rejoice. My sister, to whom you will please address yourself, will, I have no doubt, confirm what I have said, since we are all persuaded she will find in the affections of the royal family of France sweet consolation for the regret she must experience in quitting the country which gave her birth." The baron then addressed the Princess:—"Madame—The happiness of the Prince de Joinville will not be complete without your deigning to confirm the answer the Emperor, your august brother, has been pleased to give. It is from yourself that his Royal Highness wishes to obtain your hand. More favoured than princes in general, he has already had an opportunity of appreciating all the good qualities which distinguish his Imperial Highness." The Princess answered:—"Sir—it gives me great pleasure to confirm the reply of my august brother. I am confident that the attentions I shall receive from the members of the royal family of France will console me for the regret I shall feel in having left my native country, and a beloved brother and sister."

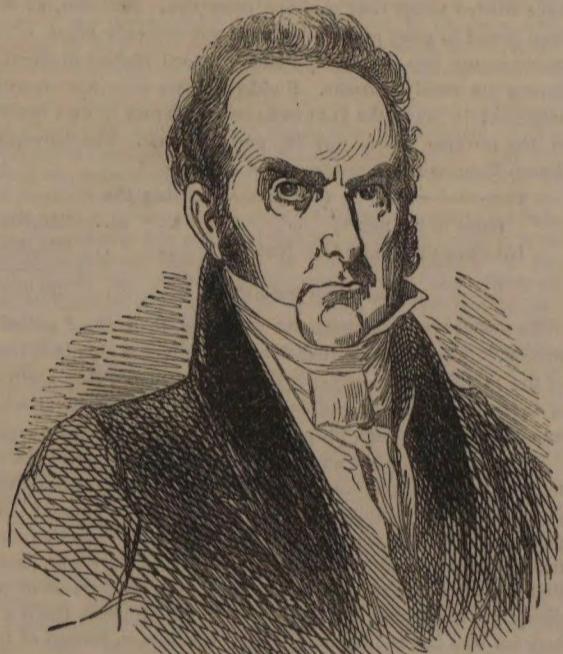
DANIEL WEBSTER.

This distinguished individual, who has just retired from the office of Foreign Secretary to the Government of the United States, was born on January 18, 1782, at Salisbury, in New Hampshire, his father being a respectable farmer, who bore arms with honour in the war of independence, and for many years filled the office of judge. At this period Salisbury, now the centre of a vast population, was on the extreme frontier of civilization. It was, therefore, in the midst of forests that Mr. Webster may be said to have passed his early years. He received the rudiments of education from his father, and in 1801 he entered the College of Dartmouth, where he completed his studies with great *éclat*. Having chosen the bar, he studied the practice of law, first in his native town, and next at Boston, where he was appointed advocate in 1805. After having practised for two years in a small village in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, Mr. Webster established himself at Portsmouth, the commercial capital of New Hampshire, where he acquired high reputation for his eloquence and ability.

In 1812, through the confidence of his fellow citizens, he was nominated one of the representatives of the state of New Hampshire, in the lower chamber of Congress, where, notwithstanding his early age (for he was scarcely 30), he made a striking *début*, and immediately took a part in all the most important discussions. The measures of the party who favoured the war between the Union and Great Britain, and who sought to establish a sort of conscription, found in Webster an intrepid adversary; whilst he supported to his utmost the plan of increasing the navy, and of fortifying the northern frontiers. In the question of the establishment of an united Bank in the midst of the difficulties which beset the United States at the close of the war, Mr. Webster displayed the knowledge and talent of the political economist and financier, combined with the brilliancy of the orator, and an ardent love of his country and her institutions.

In 1816 Mr. Webster was compelled to retire from the House of Representatives. He had lost much property in a fire, which, in 1813, consumed the town of Portsmouth; and his duties as a public man, so far from allowing him time to repair the losses which he had suffered, subjected him to considerable expense. He, therefore, retired from public life, and settled at Boston, where he has since resided. For eight years he applied himself so closely to his profession as firmly to refuse all political offers from his new fellow citizens. His success exceeded his expectations. His reputation for legal skill greatly extended itself: the circumstances of his retirement gained him confidence, and he soon ranked among the first jurists throughout the Union. Clear and simple narrative, great perspicuity, becoming gravity, an air of truth evidently from a heart full of the love of justice, these are the means by which Mr. Webster obtained an irresistible ascendancy over a jury, and, at length, all his fellow citizens.

In 1823 he re-entered the House of Representatives, and soon became one of its most popular speakers. In 1827 he was unanimously elected to a vacant office in the Senate; and in this new theatre his fame rapidly increased; and the services which he has rendered to his country and their constitution are deeply imprinted on the American nation.



PORTRAIT OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

As a statesman, Mr. Webster is worthy of rank with Jefferson, Hamilton, and Adams; and his administration of foreign affairs has been characterised by enlightened views, prudence, boldness, and reflection; all which qualifications were exercised in his recent negotiation of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Upon all the points of dispute on the Maine frontier question, the slave trade, and the mutual giving up of criminals, his language has been well fitted for the occasion, and especially for a republic seeking respect from the aristocracies of the Old World; and, upon all the above points, Lord Ashburton has acknowledged the high credit due to the American minister.

The principal speeches delivered by Mr. Webster in Congress and elsewhere were published a few years since at Boston; as his political discourses rank so highly as to be considered by the Americans to be "pages of the constitution."

Mr. Webster's physiognomy is strikingly characteristic of his active life. His dark eyes, though deeply sunk, have an irresistible brilliancy; and his large and thick black eyebrows are expressive of energy and decision. His manners are full of dignified simplicity, and his entire character is marked by modesty. He has been unjustly reproached with indolence and love of pleasure; for his whole life testifies that in the service of his country he is surpassed by none in disinterestedness and activity, and that he has in no instance sacrificed public affairs to his own enjoyment.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from page 340.)

249. "A Welsh Glen." T. Creswick.

The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides,
The woods wild scattered clothe their ample sides.

A view of one of those retired mountain basins, where the gathered stream, wearied of "winding at its own sweet will," rests in a tranquillity so profound, that the very sun-beams, as they struggle through an occasional crevice, seem to disturb the general serenity. Painted with a full brush in a pure and forcible manner.

252. "A Scene from 'Bombastes Furioso.'" J. Franklin.

King: He's but a general, damsel, I'm a king.
Distaffina: Oh! sir, that makes it quite another thing.

Travesties, in a picture seldom, perhaps never, succeed; for like the spirit of broad jokes, the fun being essentially ephemeral, the pleasure derived from its contemplation very soon evaporates, and the thing becomes stale. For this reason we do not like Mr. Franklin's performance. It is very ably painted, and contains much strength of genuine comic humour, but this, in a permanent form, wears and offends us. We want the actors to proceed to raise another and another laugh; but their drolls are stationary and not even suggestive of successors.

279. "Highland Cearnich defending a Pass." R. R. M'Ian. This picture is an acquisition to the national history; but it is, unfortunately, placed so much above the line of vision that no detailed



PORTRAIT OF THE HON. ASHLEY PONSONBY. PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A. (For description, see ante p. 328.)



HIGHLAND CEARNICH DEFENDING A PASS. PAINTED BY R. R. M'IAN.

account of its merits can be given. It is a scene of the civil wars, and, in its main incident, represents a Highland family and their followers in the act of discharging a huge granite block from the summit of a perpendicular cliff, at a moment when, in its descent, it may be calculated to deal death and wounds to some twenty or more of the Cromwellian leaders in the pass beneath. No particular story has been followed in its composition. In many Highland glens similar scenes took place, especially in a place called "the Chisholm's Pass," between Strathglass and Glen Affrich, where four Caterans, or broken men, defended themselves against a powerful body of troops. But the spirit of all these desperate encounters has been gathered and embodied in the picture. The artist has described his "history" with great force, and with much truth of costume and character; but his colouring might be very greatly improved.

237. "Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, half-past Seven o'clock, P.M." Sir W. Allan, R.A.

The picture represents the last desperate effort of Napoleon to force the left centre of the Allied Army, and turn their position. In the centre of the picture are several battalions of the Imperial Guard, formed into one massive column, led by Marshal Ney, who, in endeavouring to ascend the rising ground occupied by the British, is received in front by Captain Bolton's battery, while General Maitland's brigade of Guards attack the French on their right, and General Adams's brigade assail their left. This combined attack throws the head of the French column into irreparable confusion, perceiving which the Duke of Wellington, who with his staff is immediately behind Captain Bolton's battery, orders the general advance of the Allied Army, covered by a range of batteries seen on the right and left of the duke's position. To the left of the duke is the village of Mont St. Jean, and that of Waterloo, of which the church spire is alone visible. In the distance is the forest of Soignies. The farm of La Haye Sainte is seen at the bottom of the slope, close to the road from Brussels to Genappe; a little above the farm-house is the cross road to Wavres, and the hedge-row where, during the early part of the day, the battle raged furiously, and where Picton fell. In the neighbourhood of the farm, and along the line towards Planchenoit, the French are seen in full retreat. On the extreme left of the spectator the 23d Light Dragoons are driving back the French Cuirassiers from their final attempt to silence the guns at the north-east angle of Hougoumont, from whence the smoke is issuing, the chateau being then in flames. Beyond the smoke is the 71st Regiment, above which is seen the Nivelles road and the church of "Braine la Leude" in the extreme distance. Napoleon and his staff form the principal group in the foreground, comprising Soult, Bertrand, Drouet, Labedoyère, &c.

Louis XIV. would have given a dozen Vandy Meulans for the painter of this picture; for in Sir William Allan he would have had a man who could paint the effects—the dreadful instinct of a battle, as well as the meretricious trappings of its general officers, and the tinsel glories of mere military victors. Here we are not confined to the idolatrous exhibition of one grand monarch twirling his truncheon at another; but we have a great conflict in its entirety—force against force—strategy against strategy. The actors are lost in the action—the French reserve, as the last representatives of the Imperial army, move sullenly on the British position, and are received with "admirable coolness" by the brigades of Maitland and Adams, who, flanking them with a terrific fire, the life of the enemy expires. In treating this great subject, the painter has used a grandeur of style for which we had not previously given him credit; he seems to have felt that the fame of Wellington rests on the small number of his battles, which, indeed, is less than those of any other great general; and that his fame for posterity is more moral than military in its nature. This feeling is made the governing principle of the picture: the horrible details of blood shedding, the heroic personalities of hand-to-hand slaughter, are suppressed, and the united effects made subject to the grand result—victory, complete and irreversible. Wellington's general order to the allied armies to advance is felt to be the proclamation of peace to Europe—peace to the world.

The plan of the battle appears to have been most carefully studied, and it has consequently all the accuracy of a map combined with the life and beauty of a picture. The colouring is perhaps the only element of the picture in which improvement could have been desired, as we conceive it to be too dull and leaden in the distances, and greatly deficient in variety and strength in its middle ground: the somewhat garish foreground groups of Napoleon and his staff require a distribution of colour which should give them a more manifest union with the rest of the scene. The picture has, we are glad to learn, been purchased for five hundred guineas by the Duke of Wellington.

409. "View on the river Medway." C. Stanfield, R.A. A scene near the Nore: several of England's wooden walls, new and "taut," but laid up in ordinary, waiting commissions, rock on the waters of the middle distance; the sea in front, driven by the double influence of tide and wind, rolls, wave over wave, in sprightly undulations. The natural fluency of the Stanfield's pencil in the delineation of marine subjects is familiar to all lovers of art, but, we believe, their admiration was never arrested by so beautiful and faultless a performance. It is painted in a clear, broad manner, free from mannerism, and true to nature.

412. "Evening." J. Creswick, A. "Day shuts," and peaceful and happy is its close. Like the tranquil scene which it pourtrays, the picture woos us to contemplation; and thus the painter's aim is accomplished. We regard this to be Mr. Creswick's finest work: it is painted very much in the manner of Sir George Beaumont's "Jacques," in the National Gallery; but while it equals it in feeling, it surpasses it by many degrees in the breadth and beauty of its execution.

416. "Scene from Moliere." C. R. Leslie, R.A. To catch a stray smile from the humour of the French comedy is, for an Englishman, no mean achievement; but to embody the fun of an entire scene is nothing less than a great victory, and this fame belongs to Mr. Leslie. This picture is admirably conceived and finely painted. M. Purgon's maledictions are really pregnant with the very miseries they implicate.

432. "Sands of Mont St. Michel, Normandy." E. W. Cooke. In this picture, the desolate grève and the lazaroni-like pecheurs of "the rock," form the foreground, while in the distance are spread the treacherous *lîses*, bounded by Mont St. Michel and Tombelèze. The subject is a grand one; but it is here treated with a tameness amounting to insipidity: the sublimity and romance of the briny deserts—once the fertile theme of the Norman minstrels—being made subservient to a cold, uneventful quietude. Mr. Cooke is a very able painter; but his fame will certainly not be enhanced by dealing with noble opportunities in a superficial manner.

553. "The Poor Teacher." R. Redgrave. Here we are called to contemplate the heart-breaking sorrows of a gentle being, left by the death of her natural protectors to struggle with the rough usages of a proud and pampered world. She is evidently a person who has seen, not merely better days, but who has lived and breathed in the atmosphere of a refined and elevated existence. From rank and station—from the graces, the pleasures, the intelligences of independence, she has been torn by misfortune; and with nothing left but the sad inheritance of a delicate spirit "tuned to fine issues," sent to beg her bread as a humble teacher of the village poor. She had, however, one friend, upon his counsel she depended, and a large portion of her happiness was found in paying strict obedience to his advice; but even he has not been spared, death has bereft her of her last solace, and now, sad girl—

Her reason crushed, her resignation dumb,

she resigns herself to the meekness of a tearful unquestioning despair. With an honest, generous, sympathising world she would be equal to any struggle, but, under the meanness and leanness of its rebukes, she faints. Such is the pathetic subject of a picture which, we are free to say, has no equal in the range of domestic art in Britain. As a picture, its finish is marvellous, while its breath is in no degree frittered away or impaired.

We have now concluded our review of the paintings of the exhibition; to which, for the furtherance of art, we have devoted more space than has ever yet been given by a public journal. We also take to ourselves the credit of being the first to attempt an illustration, by drawings made on the spot, of some of the principal pictures in the exhibition. This we have been enabled to do by the liberal consent and co-operation of the president and council of the Academy, and of the several artists concerned, to all of whom we tender our thanks and congratulations.



NOT ON THE HANGING COMMITTEE.

My painting tho' high in its art,
Is low in its place—more the pity;
The reason I quickly impart,
I'm not on the "hanging committee."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24th.

SUNDAY, June 18.—First Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 19.—William IV. died, 1837.

TUESDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Longest Day.

THURSDAY, 22.—Battle of Marat, 1793.

FRIDAY, 23.—Two Moons seen in London, 1679.

SATURDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 19.

Morning..... 48 minutes after 6 | Evening..... 8 minutes after 7

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. L. D."—We scarcely think the engraving referred to by our correspondent would help the cause.

"Old Mizzen."—Had our correspondent been a regular subscriber he would have known that we have given two Supplements besides those charged.

"A Subscriber."—We believe the parties referred to are cousins.

"J. G. C. W."—If the circumstances be as stated, heavy damages might be obtained.

"Viator," and many others.—We are happy to receive their approval.

"S. B., Colchester," should be careful.

"W. F. M."—We do not remember to have received the plate; the portrait is, at present, of sufficient interest.

"Richard" should apply to the publisher.

"Willie" is thanked; but an event of 1559 cannot be considered news.

"Charley Lop," Paris.—Apply to either of the principal booksellers in Paris, who will supply the volumes of our journal.

"A Cricketer."—The game can have been played but little of late; but the suggestion may be useful.

"Our Native Land" will not suit.

"W. H. B." should write to the Income Tax Commissioners, and state to them the circumstances.

"Veritas."—We have not room.

"L. Taylor," C. New York, should get our print mounted.

"W. J. Z." York.—Only original airs are adapted for our journal. Our last song, "The Forest Days," is by the author and composer of "The Brave Old Oak."

"Hockey," Newbury.—We believe he is not liable.

"S. S. L."—The subject is under our serious consideration.

"A Poor Tradesman."—The mode of proceeding depends upon the amount, which is not stated.

"Det." Rio.—Declined.

"T. H. B."—The paper must be posted within seven days from its date.

"V."—Vol. II. will be completed on June 24; and a title page and index will be ready on July 1.

"C. R. C." Nottingham.—The papers were not suited for our journal, and we do not undertake to return rejected articles.

"J. Stuart Worthyman" is thanked; his suggestions shall not be lost sight of.

"T. N. N." should apply to an assessor.

"Harroco Speeches."—The report did not reach us till our last day of publication.

"A. B." Walderchare, shoud order that edition of our paper which leaves London by Saturday night's post.

"Inquirer." Stafford, had better apply to a respectable solicitor in his own neighbourhood, that have any communication with the society referred to.

"A Glasgow Subscriber" is thanked for his suggestions.

"C. A. R." should consult his banker.

"J. A. C. K." will find the origin of the Derby and Oaks in our account of Epsom Races last year.

Our correspondents "Mensa," "H. T." and "Z. Z. Z." are informed that the portrait of Dr. Chalmers was sketched from the life by Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh, and sent to us by Jas. Cawen, Esq., of the same place.

"Nuneaton."—"The College Breakfast" is inadmissible.

"A New Subscriber."—Thanks for the subject suggested. Father Mathew has been engraved in our journal.

"Dundries."—The portrait has not appeared; will our correspondent forward a sketch, or refer us to a print or picture?

"M. M." Battersea.—We have already engraved several pictures in the present Exhibition. We think our correspondent's design scarcely practicable with useful effect.

"A Subscriber," Great Marlborough-street, is recommended to write to Mr. Webster, as we do not know the particulars of the scheme.

"L. H. L."—1. The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. 2. The charge of 2d. is correct.

"H. H. S."—The marriage would be illegal.

"Boz." Boston.—The change of letters on the London post-mark is merely to ascertain, if required, the name of the officer who stamped the letters sent from the office on that day.

CHESS:—"W. C." Constantinople.—Thanks for the problem; we shall be glad to hear from you again, early as possible.

Several chess correspondents shall be answered in our next.

Want of space this week compels us to postpone the Chapter of the Novel, also our Chess article.

* * * The Second Volume of this Journal, beautifully got up, with title-page, and an index upon a new and improved plan, will be published on the 1st of July.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

A journal which enjoys the enviable distinction of being monopolized by all that large section of the lowest classes which thinks it no shame to be considered the reverse of respectable—a journal whose church is the tap-room—whose drawing-room is the stable-yard—whose religion is blasphemy—and whose strength is invective, has, for a series of years enjoyed that particular circulation which such qualifications were sure to acquire, and that peculiar influence among the low, the abandoned, and the profligate, which

no honest or respectable paper would either exercise or accept. For years it has been allowed to wallow alone in the filthier gutters of the community—no one wishing to follow it thither—no one emulating the luxury of its peculiar mud, or seeking to be patronized by its depraved readers. Unnoticed by the press generally, save by withering sneers of contempt for its low wretchedness; unnamed in controversy, and inconsequential in influence, it still held its army of readers, and it has not disbanded them yet. It is essentially the organ of the crime districts of England, and its circulation will always be proportioned to the existing amount of depravity in the land. It keeps its venom well set in the teeth of society, as a sort of retaliation upon families for preserving the morality of their servants by forbidding its perusal in any decent home. We repeat, however, that its circulation has been great, and that, in proportion to the foulness of its atmosphere, the insect has grown to swarm.

But suddenly the subject of newspaper diffusion took a new aspect—and the novelty was attributable to the production of this journal. The experiment of tempting the better taste of the people with pictured illustration into paths of reading which were at least sound, moral, and instructive—of putting the seal of art upon the honesty of politics and the authenticity of news, without making brutality a necessary ingredient of the one, or crime and misery the eternal *pabulum* of the other—succeeded to an extent which rejoiced the well-thinking, and disturbed the tranquillity of those who were afraid that their readers, much as they had endeavoured to corrupt them, were still possibly not bad enough to give unto the devil a soul-adherence, but might yet be converted to better principles after all. The respectable press—the *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Post*, and the host of high contemporaries of all grades of polities inspired us on, and crusaded against the reign of newspaper ruffianism by declaring it to be attacked in its vital essence by the success which this journal had attained—by its patronage from the richer, and its attractiveness to the poorer grades—the one class not only taking it itself, but recommending it to the other as a brighter and purer means of newspaper instruction than they had hitherto been accustomed to receive. Above all, the press, without one spark of jealousy, hoped that we should supersede the abomination and immorality by which it had been disgraced by the unblushing abandonment of its lowest and most vicious offshoots.

Bitterly, and with the writhing of the reptile, has the paper we have alluded to felt that we have done this. Hitherto, as it had been lowest in good repute—yet as it was the only organ of those whose repute was proverbially bad—it stood highest in circulation among the weekly journals. Suddenly, after only nine months of existence, it found the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* heading it in the prowess which was its darling boast. The Government Stamp Returns for December stood thus:—

The	(we prefer omitting the name of the paper)	225,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	264,250	
In favour of the News	39,250	

No sooner was this statement published than the "galled jade winced." There was a hullabaloo of invective—a charge of fraud—of the exercise of money-power—and every possible alternative of ingenuity to distort the Stamp Returns. To these attacks, to set ourselves right with the public, we made the following reply:—

"The —, in its last number, attacked the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for its publication of the Government December Stamp Returns, which exhibited the unprecedented circulation of this paper, and which proved that we had progressed up to that circulation in the usual course of events. The —, however, intimates that we had purchased stamps for the unworthy purpose of public deception, and stakes its veracity upon a prophecy (he is a poor logician who has to imagine data in the future, instead of taking them from the past) to the effect that the next returns from January to March (moved for before the — published its prophecy, and therefore beyond the reach of any money influence of ours) will show a great reduction in our circulation—a reduction, jeers our amusing prophet, to some 16,000 instead of 60,000. We join issue upon this point, and we leave it to wait the publication of the next returns."

Now we have waited till the next return; it was admitted that the time was passed when we could influence it, for Dr. Bowring had already moved for and obtained it when the — made its charge; the return is now published, and the result for March the month precisely corresponding with the December of the previous quarter, is—

The	275,000
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS	292,500
Excess in favour of this Journal	17,500

Upon this more-and-more rate the great organ of public depravity makes a new onslaught, and will no doubt make a fresh one on the publication of every fresh stamp return; but as we have not named the paper now, so we shall not notice it again. It is loud in its demands for an average; and we will frankly state that we do not average the weekly sale of that journal, which, by saying that three or four years is the only test of newspaper circulation, puts us out of the pale of the

affairs, and it will shine brightly in the annals of American history. We hope his secession from office may be but temporary and brief. In another column we have introduced his portrait to our readers.

It is now more than ever incumbent on the Government of this country to watch with jealous care the progress of events in Spain. The condition of that land, so renowned in history, has long offered to the world the most deplorable of spectacles. Shorn of its ancient might, a prey to foreign insult and internal discords, her energies prostrate under the numbing influence of ignorance and superstition, she is but the bleeding carcass of that giant frame which once stretched the long arms of its power over two hemispheres, and has left memorials of its greatness on every continent. Time it is that the wounds which have so long galled her should at length be closed, that peace should revisit her shores, and that the enjoyment of good government and tranquillity should afford scope for the calling forth of her magnificent resources, and at length restore her to her true position among European states.

The Government of the Regent has lately undergone a fresh attack of that chronic affection of change, whose disturbing forces have tried his administration so severely. In Spanish affairs mutation has long been a rule without exception. One Cabinet is hardly formed ere it falls, and is succeeded by another; the country has scant time to breathe from the shock of one agitation, ere some fresh cause of disturbance supervenes to distract and paralyze her energies. Split into hostile factions, which pursue one another with rancorous antipathy, no common bond of union has yet been found to knit together these discordant elements into one compact body. None, save that sword which the fortunate soldier who now guides her destinies is too honest and too patriotic to wield for the purpose of repressing the rage of party at the expense of the public liberties. In the late overthrow of the coalition formed by Lopez and his colleagues every friend of Spain has reason to rejoice. They appealed to no great national principles on which their tenure of office might rest with some assurance of stability and duration. Personal ambition and enmity were their watchwords; and their grand object was the wicked and unprincipled one of curtailing the authority of Espartero, the sole source from which, in the present divided state of feeling among Spaniards, any promise of maintaining peace and order is held out.

The new ministry of Becerra and Hoyos enters on its duties with greater prospect of permanence and usefulness than any that has been formed for some years. It possesses the favour of the Regent, and the great mass of the army; the sympathies and good wishes of the middle classes generally, tired of eternal contest and revolution; and the confidence and support of the population in most of the large towns. Its accession to power has been marked by several judicious measures: an amnesty for political offenders; the abolition of the tolls levied at the gates of towns, a most obnoxious tax on internal transit, and the declared intentions of the Government to abide by the spirit of the constitution, in giving freedom to the press, and in declining to levy taxes which have not received legislative sanction, denotes a healing policy, and will themselves assuage some of the worst miseries by which Spain is afflicted. Insurrectionary movements of trifling importance have been suppressed at Malaga and elsewhere with an ease that shows that the strength of the Government is based on the good wishes of the people. But the new elections, consequent on the dissolution of the Cortes, will be a fresh fountain of discord, which foreign as well as domestic enemies will be sure to trouble. French intrigues are already actively at work, to profit by this new complication of affairs; and it is to the counteraction of these, and to the strengthening of the Regent's hands by all legitimate means, that the efforts of the British Cabinet should now be directed. If the present Administration is defeated in the coming struggle, there is too much reason to fear that their term of office may be brought to a premature close; as least it will linger on, divested of all the authority and privileges which can make it worth preserving. What, if this happens, is to follow? A new ministry formed under the influence of France, ever the inveterate opponent of Spanish independence and glory, which will consign the hand of Isabella, and with it the destinies of Spain, to the disposal of Louis Philippe, unless this consummation should be averted by another war of succession, reviving the days of Marlborough and Anne. The statesmen of the Tuilleries have already given signs, which cannot be mistaken, that this is the object at which they aim. Europe ought never to forget the arrogance which dictated the measure of sending a special envoy to all her capitals, to threaten war with France should Isabella II. espouse any prince but one of the Bourbon line. Should that event take place, Continental and British statesmen will alike have cause to rue the supineness by which alone it can be permitted; and the people of England will most assuredly exact a stern account from all who may contribute to such a result.

The City articles of the *Post* and *Herald* have called the attention of the commercial world to a company entitled the British Hollands Distillery Company, established for the distillation of Hollands in this country, which are said to combine the flavour of the Dutch Schiedam with the purest quality of spirit known either here or abroad. The question opened by the scheme is that of the encouragement of home manufacture—which, if not advantageous to the revenue, is at least greatly so to the community. It appears that the home produce can be sold at a price considerably under what is charged for duty upon the foreign spirit, and as Hollands are distilled from grain there can be no reason why—with benefit moreover to our agriculturists, it should not be as well distilled from English grain as from Dutch. The whole project of the company in question is likely to be in immediate and active operation, and the result may, perhaps, teach us that even the revenue may be improved, as the consequence of the larger consumption causing the smaller duty, by increase, to exceed the sum derived from the larger duty on Schiedam.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Lady Portman, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Earl of Warwick, Colonel Buckley, and Sir E. Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, also honoured the Opera with her presence.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Queen Dowager attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine service in the chapel in Kensington Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended Divine service in Grosvenor Chapel.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the Royal Gardens, and an airing in the afternoon in an open barouche and four. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards went in state to honour Drury-lane Theatre with their presence. The Royal cortège left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before seven o'clock. A party of the Royal Horse Guards escorted her Majesty from the Palace to the theatre. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also went to Drury-lane Theatre, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle in Buckingham Palace. The Knights Brethren were robed in their magnificent mantles of green velvet, and also wore their collars. The Queen wore the mantle and insignia of the Order; Prince Albert also wore the mantle and insignia. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness having been conducted to the Chapter-room by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, the Knights Brethren were introduced, attended by the officers of the Order. The Most Honourable John Marquis of Bute, and the Right Hon. William Earl of Mansfield were invested by her Majesty with the Riband and Jewel. The ceremony was performed in the Throne-room,

in the presence of the Ministers and Officers of State. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was on duty on the Palace-lawn. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also honoured the performance of the Opera with her presence.

The Queen gave a grand dinner on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—On Monday, a deputation, consisting of the clergy, magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the village and parish of Kew, Surrey, had an audience of his Majesty the King of Hanover, for the purpose of presenting an address agreed to at a numerous meeting of the inhabitants, assembled in vestry, expressive of the great pleasure they experienced at his Majesty's visit to this country, although but for a very short period. His Majesty returned a most gracious reply. His Majesty arrived at his residence in St. James's Palace on Tuesday, from Kew, and in the evening honoured the Earl and Countess of Brownlow with his company at dinner, at their residence in Belgrave-square.

THE INTENDED ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are, it is understood, now finally arranged to take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Some sensation has been created in the royal household by an order recently issued by command of her Majesty. It is well known that the Queen and Prince Albert are early risers, and that every morning at nine o'clock they invariably attend prayers at the new chapel in Buckingham Palace, at which the ladies and women of the bed-chamber, maids of honour, and all the domestics are strictly enjoined to attend, excepting only those who are in what is termed "close waiting." On Sunday also it is expected that all the royal household attend divine service twice at the new chapel.

HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER EXCURSION TO THE COAST.—The contemplated visit of her Majesty to her Irish dominions, during the summer, accompanied by her illustrious consort, having been abandoned, in consequence of the alarming and excited state of that portion of the kingdom, it is now expected that the Sovereign and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with (probably) their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the infant Princesses, may pay a second and an early visit to Walmer Castle, the official residence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MONUMENT TO MILTON.—Considerable curiosity was created on Monday last in Watling-street by the erection of a large tablet on the walls of All-hallows Church, to the memory of Milton, the poet. It bears as an inscription the following well-known lines:

"Three poets, in three distinct ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.
The first in loquacity surpass'd,
The next in majesty: in both, the last,
The force of Nature could no further go,
To make a third she join'd the former two."

John Milton was born in Bread-street the 9th day of December, 1608, and was baptised in the parish church of All-hallows, Bread-street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1608."

We regret to announce the death of Thomas Brockelbank, Esq., which took place at his seat, Westcombe-park, near Greenwich, on Saturday last. Mr. Brockelbank had been all his life engaged in active business on the river Thames as a lighterman, barge-owner, timber merchant, and lastly, as managing director of the General Steam Navigation Company, a situation of great responsibility and importance. The deceased gentleman, in the course of a well-spent life, amassed a large fortune, and has left a numerous family to inherit it. He was in his 69th year.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A very numerous meeting of this body was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday last. Lord Camoys in the chair. The Chairman having addressed the meeting on the purposes for which the Institute had assembled, the report was read, after which the Hon. W. Langdale moved the adoption of the report.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—The second anti-slavery convention was held on Tuesday in the hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The convention was very numerously attended, and a large number of representatives of religious bodies of the United Kingdom, of America, and other parts of the world, was present.—In the absence of Thomas Clarkson the chair was taken by Samuel Gurney. Mr. Sturge read an affecting letter from the venerable advocate of abolition, in which he deeply regretted his bad health and infirmities prevented his being present, and stating he had put down in writing what he had intended, as chairman of the convention, to read to that body. It was then unanimously decided that Mr. Clarkson's address should be entered upon the minutes of the day.

MEDICAL CHANGES.—Dr. Bright has resigned his office as senior physician at Guy's Hospital, and has been succeeded by Dr. Addison. Dr. Barlow and Dr. Rees, have been appointed physicians, and Dr. Golding Bird assistant physician, to the same hospital. At St. Thomas's Mr. M'Murdo has succeeded the late Mr. Tyrrell; and Mr. Guthrie has resigned the surgeoncy, at the Westminster Hospital, his resignation having been followed by that of Mr. H. Thompson, the assistant-surgeon, who has declared himself a candidate for the surgeoncy, and, from his relationship to the treasurer, and his connexions, will doubtless succeed. Mr. C. Guthrie, Mr. B. Phillips, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. Lucas are candidates for the assistant-surgeoncy, which it is generally expected Mr. C. Guthrie, will obtain. The large number of governors that have been made recently will materially influence the elections. Mr. Guthrie has been appointed consulting surgeon to the hospital.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—A General Court of the Governors of this institution was held on Monday, at the house in the Westminster Bridge-road, Lambeth, William Shadwell, Esq., in the chair, when seven female orphans were elected on the funds of the institution.

GRAY'S-INN.—W. Cracroft Fooks, Esq., was, on Wednesday, called to the degree of barrister-at-law, by the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN.—The following gentlemen were called to the degree of barrister-at-law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, on Wednesday, viz.:—Nathaniel Stainton, Esq., Charles William Wood, Esq., Charles Groom, Esq., Richard Bagally, Esq., and Henry White, Esq., B.C.L.

LONDON TEMPERATURE.—Up until Thursday last the degree of Fahrenheit in the shade had not exceeded 65, and the highest in the sun 87; whereas last June the shade register indicated 83, and the sun 121, exhibiting 18 and 34 degrees less this year than last; but the most extraordinary difference is in the mean daily average, which, during the 13 days, makes a variation of more than 9 degrees less in the shade, and 22 degrees diurnal diminution in the sun, than the averaged daily temperature of the corresponding days of last June.

On Tuesday a bazaar was held at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, in behalf of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather few persons were present.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk on Thursday in the royal gardens at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon, attended by Sir E. Bowater. The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Lady A. M. Dawson, Colonel and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, and the Rev. C. L. Courtenay. The Prince of Reuss paid a visit to the King of Hanover at his residence in St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Frederick of Mecklenburg visited the King on Thursday. His Majesty honoured the Duke of Buckingham with his company at dinner. The Queen Dowager, attended by the ladies of her suite, took an airing on the same day in an open carriage.

His Serene Highness Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf visited his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Friday morning at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Prince of Reuss, Baron de Heust, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Liverpool, Lord G. Lennox, and Sir George Anson. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent had a select evening party, in honour of his Majesty the King of Hanover, at Clarence House. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family were present. Several of the Foreign Ambassadors and of her Majesty's Ministers were also invited.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO WOOLWICH THIS MORNING (SATURDAY).—His Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked this morning at Somerset-house, in the royal state barge, for the purpose of proceeding to Woolwich to inspect the new royal steam yacht the Victoria and Albert. The state barge, and two other of the royal barges were in waiting at Somerset-house landing place; and shortly before ten the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Earl of Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, and other members of the royal household, arrived and went on board to receive his Royal Highness. It had been stated that her Majesty would also proceed to Woolwich, and a number of persons had assembled to see the royal pair; but shortly after ten the arrival of the Prince alone put an end to the expectation of seeing her Majesty; and his Royal Highness having stepped on board, the barges were immediately rowed off in gallant style by the royal bargemen.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, May 18.—Notice is hereby given that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 21st of June next, at two o'clock. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levee shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen. Addresses to the Queen may either be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a Levee. [The regulations to be observed at the Levee are the same as those observed last year.]

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Keate, presided on Thursday evening at the dinner of St. Luke's Hospital, at the Albion.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Council sat two hours and a half.

The Rev. T. A. Power, who left Ireland from Gibraltar, on his way hence by Malta to Rome, died suddenly in the steam-vessel from Naples to Civita Vecchia.

QUEEN'S PRISON.—Captain Hudson, R.N. (and not Lord Denman's nephew, as stated in our last) has been appointed keeper of the Queen's Prison. The salary is £800.

On Wednesday a number of gentlemen of respectability assembled at dinner at the London Tavern, and presented a magnificent service of plate, which had been voted to Sir John and Lady Pirie, on the 1st of December, 1842, in testimony of the courteous, exemplary, and distinguished manner in which they sustained their high honours and discharged their important duties as Lord and Lady Mayors of the City of London; Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, in the chair.

FORNASARI'S BENEFIT.—The most brilliant singer who has for many years made his *début* will take his benefit on Thursday next, at her Majesty's Theatre, and his talents well merit the most bumper house of the season. With great good taste Fornasari has chosen for this occasion the "*Belisario*," in which he first made his singular success. In addition to this the "*Prova d'un Opera Seria*" will be given, for the first time in four years, and the new ballet, "*Ondina*." This accumulated entertainment will embrace, without a single exception, every member of the present superb operatic company and corps de ballet. It will also be the last time the "*Belisario*" can be given this season.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday morning, about twenty minutes past one o'clock, the policeman on duty in Comus-street, discovered that a fire had broken out in the boiler-room of Messrs. Thomas and Henry Croft's soapery in that street. In a few hours the premises were entirely destroyed. Such was the fury of the flames that the premises on the opposite side of the street were several times set on fire, but as quickly extinguished. They have been entirely preserved, though the inhabitants fled in terror, taking with them such of their goods as could be most easily removed. One or two of the tenements sustained damage from the fall of the front wall of the soapery, about half-past three o'clock. The back wall fell shortly afterwards, when the whole area presented a mass of blackened rubbish, amid which stood up the tall, ornamental chimneys, which were recently erected for the purpose of carrying off the smoke of the manufactory. The damage has been estimated from £14,000 to £18,000. The building is insured in the Sun Fire-office for between £6000 and £7000, and the stock in the Phoenix for between £7000 and £8000. It is not known how the fire originated.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday a most dreadful occurrence took place at the back part of Messrs. Quatermaine and Lovegrove's hotel in Bridge street, Blackfriars. It appears by the statement of Sergeant Coram, 312, of the City police, that about one o'clock he was on duty on Ludgate-hill, and was alarmed by screams issuing from a court which leads to the back of the hotel, and on going there he saw a lad fixed upon some very sharp iron railings, which are placed to protect the lower windows. He got him off, and found the spike had entered his thigh to the extent of four and a half inches, besides tearing the flesh. He took him to the hospital, when the surgeon said the wound was of a very dangerous character. The poor boy was in such agony that he did not know how the accident happened.

SUICIDE FROM BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—Another suicide was committed on Friday, about six in the evening, from the south-eastern pier, on the Surrey side. It appears that a woman, without cap or bonnet, was observed walking on the bridge, and at last she jumped on one of the seats, from thence to the parapet, and leaped into the river. The act was so sudden that no one had time to attempt her rescue. The tide at the period was running down very hard, and boats put off with the drags; but at eight o'clock the body had not been got out. The deceased was described as dressed in a dark silk gown and light shawl, and apparently about thirty years of age.

ASCOT RACES.—FRIDAY.—The Dinner Stakes of 100 sovereigns each, h ft. Old mile. (12 Subs.) Mr. Wreford's b c, by Bay Middleton, out of Margelina, walked over.

The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, for three-yr-old, &c. (Handicap.) Last three-quarters of a mile. Lord Chesterfield's Dil-bar, 1; Lord Exeter's Albion, 2; Mr. King's Dahlia, 3. Nine ran.

The Members' Plate of 50 sovereigns added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each. Three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Braithwaite's f Gaiety, by Touchstone, out of Cobham's dam, 1; Lord Exeter's Antidote, 2; Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 3. Six ran.

The Second Class of the Wokingham Stakes, of five sovereigns each. Handicap. Mr. Garrard's Dromedary, 1; Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 2; Mr. Trean's Temerity, 3. Nine ran.

Sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, for three-yr-old, &c. Lord Lynedoch's Elegance filly, 1; Mr. Bates's Vitellius, 2; Mr. Kimber's Nygau, 3. Two others ran.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, and 50 added. Mr. Scott's Windsor, 1; Mr. Pettit's Ends and Odds, 2. Several others ran.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—NEW COURT.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF DOUBLOONS.—On Thursday James Boon, a sea-faring man, was indicted for stealing 220 double sovereigns, value £715, the property of Philip Hart, upon the high seas. It appeared, from the evidence of the witnesses, that the prisoner was a waiter in the Thames steamer, which, on her passage home, called at the island of St. Thomas, where a bag containing the above property was given to the purser. On arriving at Martinique the money was missing, and it was subsequently found secreted between two beds. The prisoner was found guilty: he received an excellent character.—The Common Sergeant said he thought it was a sudden temptation, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES BY A CABMAN.—On Friday William Bradshaw, a cab-driver, was indicted for stealing ten £5 Bank of England notes, the property of the Rev. Alexander Murray.—The prosecutor stated that he resided at No. 7, Crescent, Clapham. On the 30th of May he received ten £5 Bank of England notes from the bank of Messrs. Coutts. He called the prisoner, and desired him to drive him to Camden-town; he, however, alighted at the York and Albany tavern, and had not left the cab more than five minutes before he missed the property. The notes were stopped at the Bank, and two of them were traced to the prisoner.—The jury found him *Guilty*, but strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of sudden temptation.—The Common Sergeant said he would take time to consider the verdict.

ASCOT-HEATH RACES



ASCOT GRAND STAND.—THE RACE.

This year of 1843—(what part of the year we know not how to call it, for just now it is certainly not summer, and there is a drizzling, Novemberish atmosphere about us which makes us doubt if it be June)—this year of 1843, we repeat, has been most unpropitious to the turf. In a double sense the Derby received a damper, partly in showers first, and partly in defaulters afterwards, and the winners have been haunting Tattersall's, like so many Canadian emigrants, in search of a settlement. The debtors, on the other hand, may be considered as having arrived in America already, upon the banks of the "Oh, I owe." Since then we have had Ascot water parties—the crowds beat by the weather—the worst drivers and the most delicate ladies obliged, in their crisis of difficulty, to take the rains—the sun, like the King of the French, confining himself to *St. Cloud*; and the light wine-bibbers, the moselle-mongers and champagne-quaffers obliged to swallow or take in the largest imaginable quantity of heavy wet. Drenching, drenching has been the order of the race days and race journeys—drenching in

the skies—drenching in the stables—drenching in the gutters—drenching by rail and road! The rains accompanied the trains—the horsemen ran faster than their horses—dresses became draggletails in drags, and many a man, whose *forte* was in his *tilbury*, would have given his riding-whip for a shelter in *Tilbury Fort*. Many people, in fact, were inconsistent enough to say of the race what the tippler at Offley's said of his short measure of brandy—that it was *no go*, and abstained accordingly. The sweating of the horses revived the ancient lawsuit of steam against team—the whips lamented their trips—and many a poor dragsman, without passengers, declared his coach to be all *dickey*; he had four-in-hand and that was all. On the courses, it was wetting against betting all day long.

But to our theme—Ascot.

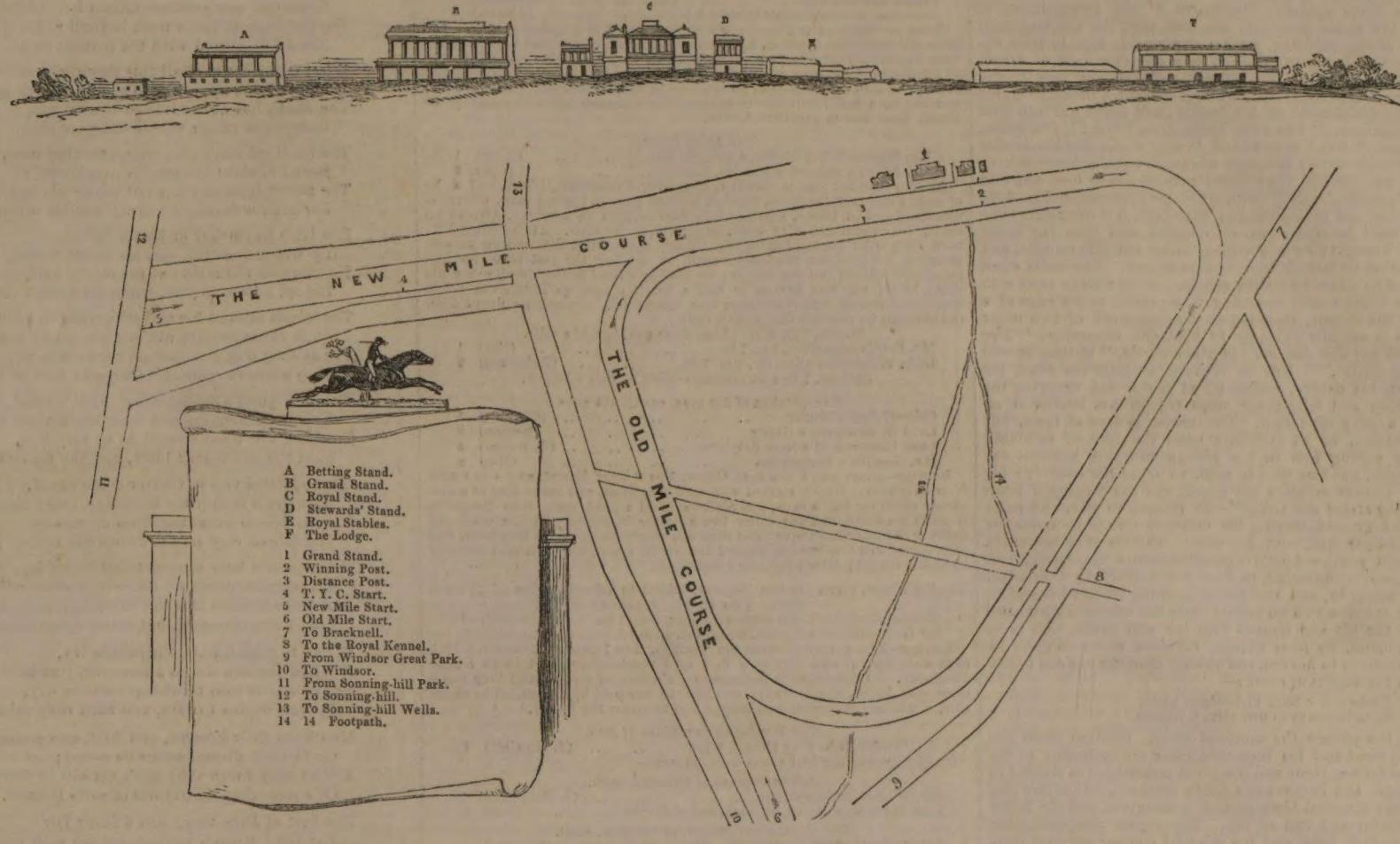
Who when the weather is fair, the sky smiling, and heart exultation at the full does not love Ascot—race of the nobility—race of the aristocracy—race of the Queen? What a beautiful course does it present! See our own plan, as well laid as any plot (of grass or treason); what a glorious assemblage of dashing equipages unfreighting their divine beauty—the patrician loveliness of England—at the Grand Stand! Look up—there is a gush of sunshine from that galaxy of smiles—there is fair hearty excitement beaming forth happy radiance upon all around, and harmonizing with the variegated picture. See that aristocratic promenade peopled with beautiful women during the intervals between the races. There are as many hearts as wagers won there. Then listen. The time for the Cup race is approaching,



ASCOT PLATE.



ASCOT CUP.



PLAN OF ASCOT-HEATH RACE COURSE.

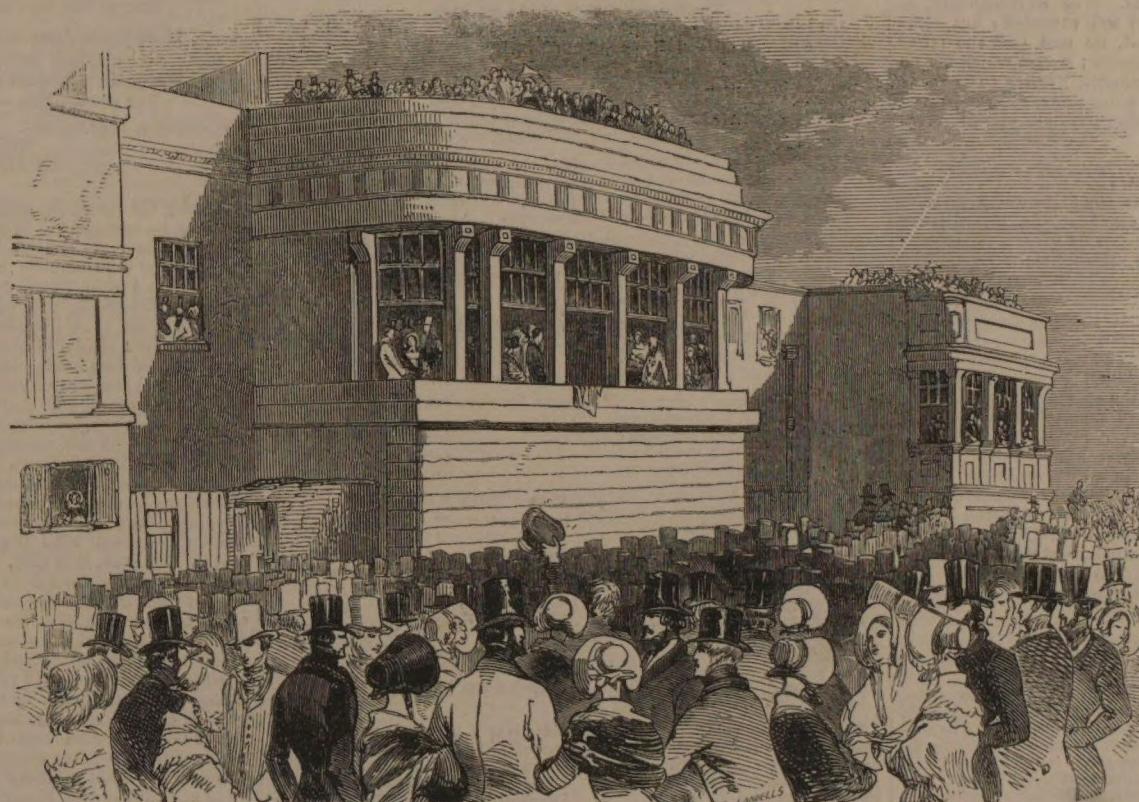
and a bevy of royal carriages comes rolling upon the course. A dim indistinct murmur ushers them on from the distance—it gathers into a loud whirring agitating sound—it grows like the gathering of a passion—it has swollen into a mighty shout—"The Queen! The Queen!" There is a short silence—a brief interval of expectation—a rush of multitudes under the royal stand—a beautiful sovereign gallantly escorted by a young and honest husband, presents herself to her people, and in a moment the air rings with joy. That hearty burst of gladness would dissipate a year of pain. Thus it used to be, and thus it will be again, although our gracious Sovereign has made this year an exception to the condescending presence at Ascot which her subjects have been wont so fondly to enjoy. Those, however, who have seen her go of yore will find pleasure in catching even the reflex of her former journey upon our page. Her royal retinue, too, has ever added animation to the dazzling *tableaux* of the Ascot course. The Master of the Buck-hounds, the high official patrons of the turf—the huntsmen, the yeomen, all bedight in high costume or bright ivory, have made a sprightly episode of the peopled landscape; and the mounted nobles—young bloods on fiery horses galloping from stand to carriage, from post to ring—have thrown striking elements of grace and beauty into the scene. At Ascot, too, the regulations are better than at Epsom—there is a

wiser organization of police, a selectness about the visitors, an absence of riff-raff, and a less determined intrusion of the swell mob. In fact there is more brilliancy about the Ascot-heath races than any other hippodromic exhibition we wot of, and we rejoice in the *comme il faut* ease and elegance by which they are universally per-

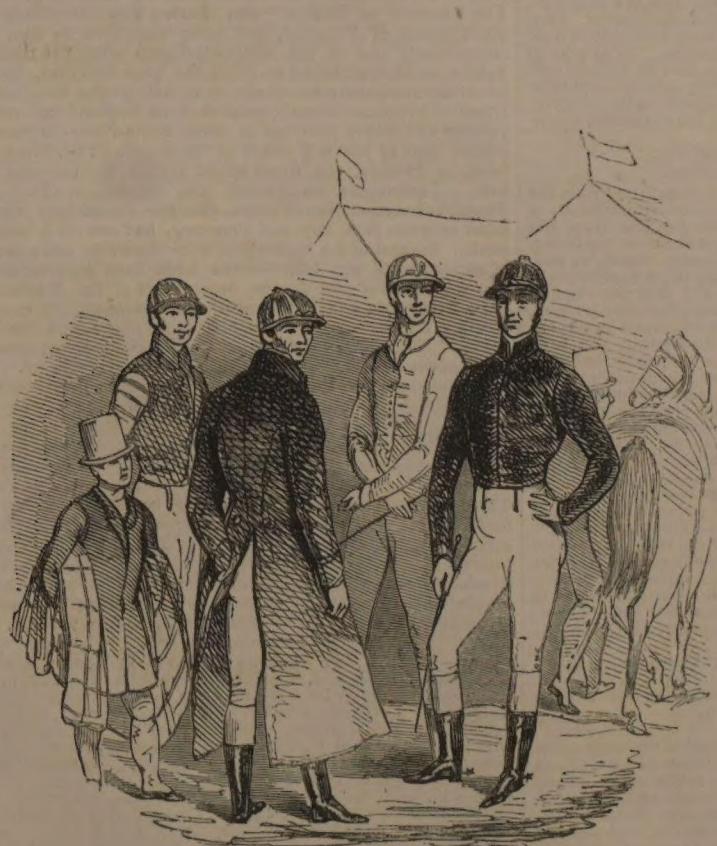
vaded.

So much for our general *prestige* in favour of Ascot. For the special doings of the present year we refer to the details accompanying our cuts, and we commend the reader to take interest in our group of jockeys, the stable or unstable portraiture which it displays, the flight of pigeons and the *bird's-eye* view which they and the reader may take together—which the pigeons, the pigeoners, and the pigeoned may inspect alike. We must find room, too, for the Cup and Plate, exquisite pieces of highly-wrought workmanship, and one of them—the modelled poem by Cotterill—a delicious gem of art. These we will honour with due description, giving the Queen's Cup precedence, as in duty and loyalty beholden and be-hoved.

As is customary at the present day, the prize is no longer a real cup, but its value remains though its form is changed. In this instance we have a splendid tazza or salver, containing in high relief an illustration of Schiller's poem "Pegasus im Yoche" (Pegasus in the yoke), moulded in silver after



THE ROYAL STAND.



Chifney. Robinson. Wheatley. W. Scott.]

JOCKEYS.



THE AERIAL COURIERS.

the designs of Mr. Edmund Cotterill. For the information of those who may not be familiar with the poem, we may mention that the story is an allegory, illustrative of the impossibility of taming down the fervid spirit of the true poet to the commonplace labours of the plodding, work-a-day world, and is thus exemplified:—A starving poet resolved one day, for lack of bread, to sell the winged steed of the Muses, and brought him to the market*. The steed neighed shrilly, and caracoled proudly—every one was lost in astonishment at his beauty, and broke out into loud exclamations of praise. “Das edle, königliche Thier!” The noble, the royal animal! “But,” they added, “what a pity that his slender back should be shadowed by two ugly wings, he would otherwise have made a capital post-horse. The breed may be a rare one, but who wants to drive through the air?” with other like dispraisements. One farmer, however, at last took courage; the wings, it is true, were of no use, but they could be tied down or cropped, and then the horse would be fit for draught; he was willing to lay out £20 on him, and the poet consenting he bought him for that money. The noble steed is now harnessed to a cart to try his mettle, and he whisked away with it at such a rate (very nearly upsetting it, however, at the edge of a precipice), that the farmer, thinking to save the work of two other horses, resolves to put him as leader to his team, observing, “Der Koller giebt sich mit den Jahren,” in other words, “in time he will get used to the collar.” But he reckons without his host, for Pegasus, true to his nature, dashes off at score, and dragging the wagon over flood and fell, never stops till he has landed it on the summit of a lofty mountain. The farmer is now at fault, but after long reflection, he at last hits upon the idea of subduing his energies by yoking him in the plough with his heaviest ox. Pegasus again tries, but this time in vain, to scour the country; his dull companion cannot emulate his speed, and the hippogriff loses heart; “Unwillig steigt der Grieß”—he refuses to stir, and casts himself upon the ground, leaving his unhappy owner to curse his bargain and belabour him with his whip. In this predicament a bright, fair-haired youth—Apollo himself—accosts the farmer and promises, if Pegasus be unyoked, to show him something wonderful. His proposal is accepted, and the youth laughing throws himself on the back of the steed, which no sooner feels the master’s sure hand than he champs the bit and bounds with joy and pride. He is no longer the same being, he feels himself royal—a spirit—a god; he rushes eagerly upwards to heaven, and quicker than the eye can follow him he is lost in the depths of ether:—

Und eh’ der Blick ihm folgen kann,
Entschwebt es den blauen Höhen.

Mr. Cotterill has chosen the moment when, released from the yoke, the winged steed and his immortal guide are mounting to the skies, leaving the farmer Hans and his brute companion to ponder in stupid amazement. His Pegasus is a noble creature, full of fire and motion, and worthy the great German poet’s eulogium, and the figure of Apollo is graceful and full of life. The vigour and animation which mark the god of light and his celestial course are well contrasted with the Bosotian peasant and the dullard ox, and the climax of the story is altogether admirably told. The workmanship, in bright and frosted silver, is, as usual, very well executed; but comparing Mr. Cotterill’s model with the cast, we find that the latter falls short of the original in several respects; a fact which is, no doubt, to be ascribed to the work being slightly hurried to be ready for the prescribed day. It is, however, a noble prize, and the winner has cause for congratulation. The manufacturers are Messrs. Garrard, of Panton-street, Haymarket.

Pass we now to

THE ASCOT CUPS FOR 1843.

Ascot is this year graced, in addition to the prize which we have described above, with works of unusual splendour, the Royal Hunt Cup and Ascot Cup, which have been executed by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, the eminent silversmiths, of New Bond-street. The Royal Hunt Cup is composed of a beautifully-finished group of a stag and dogs in silver, in the spirited style of Snyder, on a bronzed base, with which the silver forms a fine contrast. The stag, wounded by the rifle, is still struggling forward, pressed by the deer-hounds. The artist has chosen the distressing moment when the stag is just sinking from exhaustion, and the dogs are about to seize their prey. The modelling is exquisite; the agony of the stag and the energy of the dogs are beautifully portrayed; and, as a piece of animal modelling, it cannot be surpassed.

The Ascot Cup is Herne’s oak as now seen in Windsor Forest, surrounded with beautifully-modelled deer in various attitudes, by the same artist. The oak, which is well known, is quite dismantled by age; and the top is made to remove and be replaced by a rich foliage (adapted for lights), adorning it in primitive beauty. The well-known legend of this oak is told in Shakespeare’s well-known lines—

There is an old tale goes that Herne the Hunter,
Some time a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
Walk round about an oak.

The poet’s conception is perfectly carried out.

Now may the reader plunge into all the details of the race.

The announcement last week, that for the first time since her accession, the races would not be honoured by the presence of the Queen, contributed, in some degree, to diminish the lustre of this far-famed meeting. The butterflies, and those to whom a sight of the Sovereign is the “all and all” at Ascot, were deprived of a motive for looking on a pastime for which they have no feeling; unfortunately, too, the weather, in the early part of the week, was unpropitious in the extreme—the rain set in early on Monday, and continued without ceasing throughout the day. The approaches to the course were ankle deep in mud, and the course itself in a state that we have rarely seen equalled—worse it could not possibly have been. The jockeys had a wretched time of it; their jackets presented any colours but “colours of the riders”—their persons were drenched to the skin, and their features, on returning to scale, were so bespattered that not a feature was distinguishable; the ceremony of washing and scraping was quite as needful with them as with their horses; or those who were concerned in the day’s proceedings, none had so much cause to rejoice when the bell rang for saddling for the last race, and yet some will say that they get their money easily. As it is usual to speak of the “officers” on these occasions, we may state here that the meeting was under the stewardship of the Earl of Rosslyn, Master of the Buckhounds, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club for the time being (Duke of Bedford, Hon. S. Byng, and Lord Stradbroke), Mr. Hibbard officiating as clerk, Mr. Clark as judge, and Mr. Charles Davis (the Queen’s huntsman), as starter. A body of the police, under Superintendent Grinsell (L.), and Inspector May (K.), Partridge (A.), and Otway (A.), were useful in keeping order, preventing misappropriation of property, and in clearing the course—the latter portion of their duties being rendered light of execution by the weather. Of the arrangements, too much cannot be said in praise; they were in all respects calculated to increase the comfort of the visitors, and to make the sport as good in reality as it looked upon paper. To afford every possible facility to those connected with the Press, a room in Lord Rosslyn’s stand was devoted expressly for their use, a boon that we have never seen granted at any other meeting. The racing, as announced on Monday, commenced at one o’clock with:—

The Trial Stakes.

Mr. Ford’s Poison, by Plenipo, 3 yrs (Bell) 1
Duke of Bedford’s John o’ Gaunt, 5 yrs (Robinson) 2
Mr. Oliver’s Grace Darling, 3 yrs (Lye) 3
Eight others started, but were not placed.

Betting.—5 to 2 agst St. Laurence, 4 to 1 agst Poison, 5 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 6 to 1 agst John o’ Gaunt, 8 to 1 agst Grace Darling, and 20 to 1 agst Wee Pet. Ma Mie went away with the lead, which she retained for about a quarter of a mile only; St. Laurence took her place, and with John o’ Gaunt in attendance made the running to the distance, where he gave up. Poison then joined John o’ Gaunt, beat him at the stand, and ran in very easy winner by two lengths, Grace Darling a bad third, and St. Laurence fourth; the others beaten off.

The St. James’s Palace Stakes, of 100 sovs. each. (4 subs.)
Lord Westminister’s c. by Touchstone (Templeman) 1
Lord Exeter’s c. by Beiram (Darling) 2
Lord Bruce’s c. by Ellis, out of Rosalie (Nat) 3
Lord Jersey’s c. by Slane, out of Cobweb (G. Edwards) 4
7 to 4 agst the Langush colt, 2 to 1 agst Rosalie, and 3 to 1 against each of the others.

The Ascot Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, for three-year-old colts. Swinley Course. (9 subs.) (Chapple) 1

*By a “curious coincidence,” the words of Schiller have a direct reference to the spot where the Queen’s Cup has been manufactured. He says—

“Auf einen Pferdemarkt—vielleicht zu Haymarket—

Wo andre Dinge noch in Waare sich verwandeln,
Bracht’ einst ein hungrigen Poet,
Der Musen Ross, es zu verhandeln.”

Mr. Thornhill’s Elixir	(Chifney) 2
General Wyndham’s c. by Velocipede—Guerdon	(Nat) 3
Lord Exeter’s Czar	(Darling) 4
Antidote (Galata c.)	(Man) 5

Even on Elixir, 5 to 2 agst Lord Exeter, and 7 to 2 agst Amorino. The even made the running, followed by the Guerdon colt and Lord Exeter’s two, Amorino lying off; in making the last turn Antidote dropped off, and at the distance Amorino joined the three horses in front, of which, in a few strides, he took a slight lead; the run home was remarkably close, Amorino winning by a head, and Elixir beating the Guerdon colt for second by no more; Czar was an excellent fourth.

The Ascot Stakes.

Mr. Dawson’s Teetotaller, 4 yrs, 6st. 6lb. (Riley) 1
Mr. Payne’s Johnny, 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. (Nat) 2

African took the lead at starting, and, with Pannakeen, Iliona, and a he of light weights as his heels, went at a good pace to the top turn, where he was displaced by Iliona, who went on two lengths in advance, African second, Teetotaller and Ajax next, and nothing else near. At the Brick-kiln turn Teetotaller headed Iliona, and Johnny approached the leading horses, mending his position gradually, until, in making the last turn, he had passed everything but the leaders; on him he waited to the stand, made his effort, failed, and was beaten by half a length; Ajax an indifferent third, Eaglesfield fourth, and everything else beaten off. Pannakeen dropped dead the moment he reached the judge’s chair.

Match, 300, h.p. Last three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ford’s Sequin, 7 st. 7lb. (Nat) 1
Duke of Bedford’s Oakley, 8 st. 7lb. (Robinson) 2
Betting, 7 to 4 on Oakley.—Won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. (14 subs.)

Colonel Peel’s Murat	(Chapple) 1
Lord G. Bentinck’s Gaper	(Rogers) 2
Lord Chesterfield’s New Brighton	(F. Butler) 3
Mr. Greville’s Portumnus	(Nat) 4

Betting—Even and 6 to 5 agst Gaper, 5 to 2 agst Murat, and 4 to 1 agst New Brighton. Gaper started with a strong lead, and made play at a moderate speed for half a mile, and afterwards at a good pace, New Brighton lying in his wake, and the other two a couple of lengths in the rear. In making the last turn Portumnus gave up, Murat joined New Brighton, was with Gaper in few strides, headed him at the stand, and won very cleverly by half a length; New Brighton a bad third.

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. Two miles. (14 subs.)

Colonel Charrtie’s Gorhambury, 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb.	(J. Howlett) 1
Sir G. Heathcote’s Sirikol, 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb.	(Chapple) 2

Betting—5 to 2 agst Charles the Twelfth, 3 to 1 agst St. Francis, 6 to 1 each agst Sirikol and Hyllus, 8 to 1 agst Gorhambury, and 10 to 1 agst Fakeway. At the distance Gorhambury challenged Sirikol, and they ran a close race home, Gorhambury winning on the post by a head. The same pair, it will be recollect, ran second and third for the Derby.

The Windsor Town Plate of £50.

Mr. Wreford’s b. f. by Camel, 3 yrs	(J. Howlett) 1
On Wednesday the first event decided was—	

A Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each.

Mr. W. Kimber’s Nylgau	(J. Day, jun.) 1
Lord Orford’s c. by St. Patrick, out of Mercy	(Nat) 2

The Coronation Stakes, of 100 sovs. each.

Sir G. Heathcote’s La Stimata	(Chapple) 1
5 to 1 agst La Stimata	

The Swinley Stakes of 10 sovs. each.

Lord Exeter’s Maria Diaz, 3 yrs	(Pettit) 1
Duke of Bedford’s Eliza, allowed 5lb. 4 yrs	(E. Edwards) 2
6 to 4 on Eliza. The non-favourite took the lead, cut down her opponent off hand, and won as she liked.	

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.

Mr. Wreford’s f. by Sultan Junior, allowed 3lb.	(J. Day, jun.) 1
Col. Peel’s c. by Touchstone, out of Vulture, 3lb.	(Nat) 2

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs., added to a handicap of 10 sovs. each; for 3-yr-olds and upwards. Old Mile. (42 subs.)

Lord Chesterfield’s Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb.	(Nat) 1
Col. Peel’s Garry Owen, 6 yrs, 9st. 3lb.	(G. Edwards) 0

At the distance the Knight went away from his horses, and ran in an easy winner by three lengths. A dead heat for second between Garry Owen, Epaulette, and Bourra Pomacha; Mallard fifth, and behind him the ruck. The pace was excellent.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, &c.

Colonel Peel’s Murat	1
Duke of Richmond’s Elysium	2
Mr. Theobald’s Highlander	3

The Queen’s Plate of 100 guineas, for three yrs old, &c.	
Lord Lowther’s Silverleaf colt	1
Mr. J. Day’s Kate Kearny colt	2
Mr. Stephenson’s Ma Mie	3
Colonel Charrtie’s Gander	4

The Mickleham Hall Stakes of 200 sovs. each, &c.

Lord Chesterfield’s New Brighton	1
Lord G. Bentinck’s Gaper	2

GOLD CUP.

Lord Albemarle’s Ralph	(Robinson) 1
Mr. Pettit’s St. Francis	2
Lord Verulam’s Robert de Gorham	3
Mr. Holmes’s Vulcan	4

Won easy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The position of out-of-door amusements is still the same, if not worse, than when last we had occasion to allude to it. Such midsummer weather was never known, probably, since the origin of the *jeu de mot*, wherein an English summer is said to have set in “with all the severity of the season.” Racing alone induced people to leave the shelter of their roofs during the present week, and those who went to Ascot on Tuesday will not speedily forget the trip. A more unmitated scene of misery than the course on that day presented cannot enter into the imagination of man—or woman either, with her symmetrical French slippers buried fathoms deep in a quagmire, and her cachetines done to death by the pitiless winds and waters. This, however, is not the place for a description of “the moving accidents by flood and field,” which distinguished the recent royal meeting. To us belongs the business of the course there as elsewhere, and to that we address ourselves. Ascot-heath Races opened this year with a very decided spirit to be doing, or done. The experience of the Derby setting was scoffed to scorn, and men shouted on the terrace of the Grand Stand in the ecstasies of speculation, as if—

Life only had two pleasures for their choosing,

The one being winning, and the other losing.

The character of the betting on the first day will be gathered from the fact that, on that occasion, the field won every race. The great difficulty of analysing the lots likely to start induced us to be very cautious in our last week’s programme of the sport in hunting at the possibility of the issues, save in a very few cases. In reference to the Ascot Derby, indeed, we said, “with its nine nominations, it will be a very short field, and it would seem to rest between Elixir and Amorino, the latter kept for it.” The pair ran first and second, Amorino being the winner. These things, however, are over, and chronicled elsewhere, a few incidents exclusively within our own knowledge only remaining to be added to the account of the meeting. An indication likely to serve the cause of racing materially was given in the expulsion, from the weighing-house, of the proprietor of one of the winners of the great races. The party was superintending the weighing of his jockey, when Lord Rosslyn ordered him peremptorily to make himself scarce, or a policeman should do it for him. After a faint remonstrance he departed crest-fallen. This individual was a very heavy débâiteur in the Derby of 1842. Many rumours are in circulation as to the cause of the Queen departing from the usual custom for the monarch to honour Ascot-heath Races with a visit on the Tuesday and Thursday. We believe the sole reason was that Windsor Castle could not be made ready for the reception of the court, in consequence of the extensive alterations now in progress there. With the exception of the business done on the running then and there carried on, the betting at Ascot was very limited, a few commissions only on the Leger and Derby being executed at the prices subjoined. Hampton Races commence on Wednesday next, and should the sun condescend to shine, it will be a brilliant meeting, for who the deuce will keep in doors an hour longer than he can avoid after the imprisonment he has already suffered?

This ST. LEGER.—5 to 2 on Scott’s lot: 2 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 15 to 1 agst Nutworth; 20 to 1 agst Progress colt.

The DERBY 1844.—4 to 1 agst Scott’s lot; 25 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 40 to 1 agst Valerian; 50 to 1 agst Assay; 50 to 1 agst Imaum.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—The success predicted in our early notice of this beautiful exhibition has been fully realized. The life-like disposition of the figures introduces the spectator at once to the habits of the Chinese people; the superb display of lanterns is characteristic of their gaudy pageantry; and the excellent models of their junks and pleasure-boats, prove their adaption of the conveniences of life in their aquatic pleasure trips. The specimens of their tools and furniture correspond closely with those now in use; and among the articles of dress, the smartness of the shoes excites much curiosity. The collection is altogether the most complete as it is the most rational exhibition of the day.

THE MISERABLE WEATHER.

The loyalty of Britain is worn out,
Even tho’ our gracious Queen her throne sustain;
For her liege subjects now, beyond a doubt,
Are all disgusted with the present rain.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Oxford held an ordination on Sunday at Oxford. The rector of Morpeth has contributed £1000, the Earl of Carlisle the site, valued at £100, Lady Elizabeth Grey £3, Lady G. E. Grey £3, towards the projected new church at Morpeth.

OXFORD.—The second of the three open scholarships at Trinity College, was on Monday last adjudged to William Gifford Palgrave, son of Sir Francis Palgrave, from Charterhouse Schol.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN FOR ST. SAVIOUR'S.—On Tuesday morning a vestry meeting was held at St. Saviour's Church, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a chaplain vice the Rev. W. Mann, deceased. The candidates were the Rev. Edward Thompson, M.A., the Rev. T. Trougton Leete, the Rev. J. R. Barber, M.A., the Rev. Samuel Benson, M.A., the Rev. W. S. Rowe, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Gibson, M.A., the Rev. G. Plumer Waller, M.A., and the Rev. G. W. Cockerell, M.A. Previously to the commencement of the election all the candidates, with the exception of Messrs. Benson and Rowe, resigned. At eleven o'clock Mr. Rowe also resigned, the numbers being for the Rev. Samuel Benson, 119, the Rev. W. S. Rowe, 3. Mr. Benson was then declared duly elected. The emoluments are estimated at about £400 per annum, the fixed salary being £300.

IRELAND.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY.—SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT.—The gunpowder works, within five miles of Cork, formerly held by the Government, are now at full work. At the suggestion of Major-General Lord Downes, which will be received with universal satisfaction by the citizens of Limerick, Government have directed that the store of gunpowder in the private depots of vendors shall be transferred, for security (?) to the ordnance magazine, artillery barracks.

DUBLIN.—The usual weekly meeting of the repeal association was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, but owing to the absence of Mr. O'Connell the proceedings were divested of a good deal of their interest and excitement. The business of the day closed about a quarter past six o'clock, when Mr. John O'Connell announced the repeal rent for the week to be £1717 11s. 10d. Tremendous cheering followed the announcement. This amount is nearly double the rent of the previous week.

Her Majesty's steamer, Cyclops, Captain Austin, C.B., arrived at Kings-town on Sunday, from Cork and Waterford, at each of which ports she left several companies of marines, and has on board a company of marine artillery for Dublin. She is a fine war-steamer, 1100 tons and 300 horse power, mounting six guns of large caliber.

Master Litton has reported to the Chancellor that there is now due to the corporation of Cashel, by Mr. Pennefather, the sum of £12,000 for rents, which he received since 1835, for the lands which were improperly leased to him by the late corporation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—The severe embarrassments of the Ebba Vale and Sirrhowy Iron Company, carried on by Messrs. Harford, Davis, and Co., have produced great consternation at Bristol. This event is ascribed to the present unequalled depression in the iron trade, the price of iron being now but a little above £4 per ton, being the lowest ever known. Even within the last few months the decline has been from above £5 per ton to the price above quoted. This depression, as may be imagined, has produced the most serious state of distress and alarm in the iron districts of Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and other neighbouring counties, and it is well known that some of the most eminent and wealthy houses have recently made applications to Government for loans of money, on the ground that the dismissal of their workmen would be the probable consequence of the present low prices. The embarrassments of the Ebba Vale and Sirrhowy Company are of serious consequence, as between 5000 and 6000 persons are constantly employed by them, their make being somewhere about 25,000 or 30,000 tons per annum. The liabilities of the firm cannot be correctly ascertained, but they are variously estimated at £300,000 to half a million. The general opinion seems to be that they will not fall very far short of the latter sum. The consequence of this lamentable occurrence will, it is feared, lead to the embarrassment of many private individuals who have been in the habit of depositing with the firm; and the consternation has been greatly increased by the fact that numerous benefit societies in the city had placed their funds in the hands of the company.

BROMSGROVE.—Most of the sailors having returned to their work, and tranquillity being restored, the troops returned to Birmingham on Saturday; and the additional police force is also withdrawn.

FALMOUTH.—ALTERATION IN THE PACKET STATION.—On Thursday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth was held in that borough, for the purpose of memorialising the Lords of the Treasury against the intended removal of the packet-station from that port to Southampton. Resolutions were adopted that a memorial should be prepared, and that a deputation should proceed to London for the purpose of seeking an interview with the Government. A very strong feeling prevails in Cornwall upon the subject.

ROMSEY.—On Monday last a commission of lunacy was opened at the White Horse Inn, Romsey, about eight miles from Southampton, before Francis Barlow, Esq., one of the commissioners of lunacy, and a special jury, to inquire into the state of mind of Joseph Anthony Swinburne, described in the commission as "Grove-place, in the parish of Nurslington, in the county of Southampton, Esquire." The alleged lunatic, it was understood, is possessed of considerable wealth, consisting of funded and other property, and is said to be connected with the ancient family of Sir John Swinburne, Bart., of Castle Capheaton, Northumberland, who is allied by marriage to several distinguished and noble families, and amongst others to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland and Earl Ashburnham. The unfortunate gentleman having been examined, the jury, after a brief consultation, found a verdict, dating Mr. Swinburne's unsoundness of mind from the 27th of April, 1839.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER FIRE.—On Friday se'nnight the town had another narrow escape from a serious conflagration. About seven o'clock smoke was seen to issue, by the policeman on duty, from the windows or the cellar of one of the new warehouses, commonly known as "Gibson's," extending from the Piazzas at the Salthouse Dock up Salthouse-lane. The alarm was instantly conveyed to Mr. Whitty, who was speedily on the spot with an engine, and, though the flames burst from the windows of the building with apparently irresistible fury, they were conquered without having effected any material damage. The rooms in the upper part of these warehouses were filled with cotton, the basement contained shumad and other merchandise, and at the end of the warehouse nearest the dock was a large quantity of sulphur. The warehouses being free, the cellars were not vaulted, and the windows were on a level with the foot-path. It is supposed that some person, while passing, either carelessly or wilfully threw a lighted substance into the cellar, which communicated with the sulphur, and but for the promptitude and efficiency of the police, and plentiful supply of water being at hand, the whole of the premises might have been destroyed, and all the valuable property which was contained therein. As it was, the sulphur only was consumed. The wind blew high from the north-west; and, had the fire broken out in the night, the most disastrous consequences might have ensued.

WALES.—NARROW ESCAPE.—Last week, while twelve men were at work in a coal-pit, the property of Mr. William Davies, at Llaniaslet, the sides of the pit suddenly collapsed, shutting up the men in the bowels of the earth! Fortunately the men were aware of an old passage from the pit they were in to another, and succeeded, after encountering many obstacles, in reaching the latter, and thence were conveyed to the surface in perfect safety.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN V. GREGORY.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

In this case a rule nisi had been obtained, calling upon the defendant, Mr. Barnard Gregory, the proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for publishing a series of libels reflecting upon the character of His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick. The rule was applied for in the Bail Court this term, and the nature of the libel was then stated. It will be recollected that it was argued by the Duke, in his affidavit, that the defendant had charged the Duke with being an immoral character, and had insinuated that he had been concerned in the murder of Eliza Grimwood. Mr. Pitt has shown cause against the rule, and contended that no one except a person who like the Duke of Brunswick, took up the *Satirist* newspaper for the mere purpose of discovering in it libels which he might take to himself, could imagine that the passages relating to Eliza Grimwood had reference to His Serene Highness. The Duke had, before these articles had been published, indicted the defendant for libel, and the indictment had been removed by *certiorari* into this court, and had not yet been tried. The Court, moreover, had laid it down as a rule that it would not interfere in cases of this sort where the parties aggrieved had taken the law into their own hands. Now the affidavits disclosed that in the month of February last, Mr. Gregory appeared at Covent-garden Theatre in the character of Hamlet, and that on that occasion the Duke of Brunswick and his attorney, Mr. Valance, attended at the theatre, accompanied by a party, for the purpose of hounding Mr. Gregory from the stage, in which they succeeded, and that the Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Valance had frequently boasted of having done so. The Duke, therefore, had no right to come before the Court for the redress he sought, and therefore he submitted that the rule must be discharged with costs.—Mr. St. J. M. Sage followed on the same side, and in the course of his speech dwelt in severe terms upon the conclusion to which he contended the Duke had been doomed by his own misconduct.—The Duke of Brunswick (who was seated among the Queen's Counsel, next the learned counsel, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd) interrupted the learned counsel in the course of his speech.—Lord Denman: If these interruptions are renewed I shall order that person sitting there to be removed.—The Duke of Brunswick at first

seemed inclined to address the Court, but on receiving a hint from Mr. Sergeant Talfourd his Serene Highness sat down.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd submitted that the rule must be made absolute, even upon the showing of Mr. Gregory's own affidavit. The crime of which the defendant had been guilty in making these false attacks upon the Duke had been aggravated by the course which he had instructed his Counsel to pursue, and by the affidavits which he had filed, in which he sought, by the evidence of discarded servants—and he verily believed that the evidence was false—to fix upon the Duke the imputations which were now attempted to be cast upon him. True it was the Duke lived in comparative seclusion—true it was he did not go to Court. He might object to being received there in an inferior capacity, knowing and feeling as he did, that he was a Sovereign Prince, although, for the sake of the peace of Europe, he abstained from pressing his claims. But was he, therefore, to be made the object of the unmitigated persecutions of the editors of this Sunday paper, and to have the most horrible and atrocious crimes imputed to him? The Duke was not alone in rejoicing at the fact of Mr. Gregory being driven from the stage. He (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd), although not present at the theatre, also rejoiced at it, and he believed that there were many respectable persons who did the same. But for whatever damage Mr. Gregory might have suffered the law would give him redress. He had brought his action against the Duke and Mr. Valance for the part they took on the occasion in question.—Lord Denman: You go for that, my Lord, and for the libels of the 14th of March and for the 16th of April.—Lord Denman: One of those libels imputed to the Duke, as you allege, that he was cognizant of murder. The defendant swears that in the article alluded to he had no intention whatever of alluding to the Duke. We think that a very proper question for a jury to decide, and therefore the rule must be made absolute. With regard to the occurrences at the theatre, it appears that an action has already been brought to recover damages for any injury the defendant may have suffered in consequence. Besides, we are of opinion that they have nothing to do with the present case. Rule absolute.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT.

The June sessions of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Common Sergeant, Aldermen Johnson and Musgrave, the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, &c. &c. The Common Sergeant having addressed a few observations to the grand jury, the court proceeded to business.

Wm. Rose was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Frederick Hawker, and stealing therefrom a cloak and two coats, the value of £4. The evidence being clear, the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

John Adams, 19, a well-known thief, was charged with stealing a handkerchief from the person of a man unknown. The robbery in question was committed upon the occasion of the procession of the different charity children to St. Paul's. The prisoner had adopted a very ingenious expedient to screen himself from observation while pursuing his avocation. He had a large black silk handkerchief tied round his neck, so as to form a sling, and the "lame" arm being raised effectually screened the other while diving into the pockets of her Majesty's subjects. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilt*.—Common Sergeant: Does anybody know anything of the prisoner? Officer: He is a well-known thief, and has been in custody several times.—Common Sergeant (to the prisoner): Well, Adams, there's an end of your career at last. Prisoner: Hopes not, my lord; assure you I'm a innocent boy.—Common Sergeant: Come, come, don't say that. It's a clear case, and you know you have been here before. There's no hope for you here. Prisoner: Oh, don't say that, my lord! Give us a chance. (Laughter).—Common Sergeant: It's no use giving you a chance. You can't do any good here. Prisoner: Oh, yes, I can! I'll get a place.—Common Sergeant: No, no, it won't do. The sentence is that you be transported beyond the seas for ten years. It's the best thing that can happen to you.—The prisoner left the bar apparently not quite convinced of the truth of the assertion made by the learned judge. The court broke up at five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

John Jones, aged 30, painter, was indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of George Heath Parkinson, and stealing therefrom a gold watch, a chain and seal, a gold pin, two silver forks, two coats, and other property, value £20, his property. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilt*.

James Walder, aged 23, painter, was indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the warehouse of Joseph Mahon, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of paper, value £200; and **Daniel Riordan**, aged 19, labourer, was indicted as an accessory before and after the fact to the robbery. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution; Messrs. Prendergast and Payne defended the prisoners. The charge, which was only one of several in which other parties besides the prisoners were implicated, was for stealing two tons of excise waste paper; but the quantity missed was stated by the prosecutor to be about nine tons. The prisoners were found guilty—sentence deferred.

POLICE.

GUILDFORD.—On Tuesday, the charge preferred against Lady Ricketts, the widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Tristram Ricketts, of having forged her husband's hand-writing to the declaration required to be made quarterly by all persons claiming half-pay, was again the subject of investigation before Aldermen Musgrave, J. Johnson, Magnay, Sir Chapman Marshall, and Sir J. Duke.—The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Newton, who is, we believe, a barrister and the son-in-law of the accused; and the case was attempted to be sustained by calling two of the prosecuted lady's daughters to give evidence against her. Two female servants were also examined in support of the charge, but the whole was a complete failure.—Mr. Newton then applied to have the case adjourned, that he might call Flowers, the valet, from Cheltenham, to show how the signature to one declaration was concocted, and also to obtain the evidence of Mr. Pitt, the banker.—Mr. Humphreys opposed the adjournment, as unnecessarily harassing his client, and keeping a foul accusation hanging over her. As the evidence which was to incite her had not done so, he begged the magistrates would not torture the feelings of the family any longer. He reproached the want of decency and feeling with which the daughter had been called to convict her mother of the crime of forgery, and he hoped there never would be again such a disgraceful exhibition in court of justice.—Mr. Alderman Musgrave, after consulting with the other magistrates, said that during this painful and lengthened inquiry he had given Mr. Newton sufficient time to produce any material witness. He might have produced the valet, and the evidence of Mr. Pitt did not appear to be material now. He (Mr. Alderman Musgrave) had sat three days, and given full attention to the case. The evidence was conflicting. Mr. Dutour, accustomed to Sir Robert's hand-writing, had considered the signatures to be genuine. Mrs. Newton said they were not; but she was not competent to say how he wrote in his latter years of infirmity; but her sister, who was residing with him, and was able, therefore, to speak to the fact, swore the signatures were of his hand-writing. The evidence of Mrs. Newton was given with some hesitation. In dismissing the case the magistrates thought it right to say they were perfectly satisfied Lady Ricketts had not forged the signatures of her husband. Major Ricketts, her ladyship's son, asked what redress they could have against the scoundrel, coward, and blackguard on the other side. Mr. Newton offered his card. Mr. Alderman Johnson said he should not suffer anything of the sort to take place there, and friends interposed on each side to keep the peace. The parties then retired.

UNION-HALL.—**George Marks**, a decently dressed young man, was brought before Mr. Trail, charged on the police sheet with wilfully throwing a large stone off Waterloo-bridge, and wounding a young lad named Abbot in so serious a manner on the head that his life is despaired of. Several witnesses having been examined in support of the charge. The prisoner said that he admitted he was the person who threw the stone; that he found it lying in the road, and took it up, and having placed it on the parapet, then shoved it over. That he had not the least idea any person was underneath, otherwise he would not have acted as he had done; and that on hearing of the accident that had befallen the lad Abbott, nobody could regret it more than he did. Mr. Trail said that, to say the least of it, the conduct of the prisoner was most reprehensible. The prisoner again expressed his regret, and inquired whether bail would be accepted for his appearance on a future day. Mr. Trail refused the application, remarking that if the lad Abbott died, it all probability a verdict of manslaughter would be returned against the prisoner, who was ultimately remanded until next Monday.

WANDSWORTH.—CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—**George Clarke**, a sawyer, was placed in the dock before Mr. Paynter, for final examination upon a charge of feloniously attempting to murder his wife, in the village of Wimbledon, on the evening of Sunday the 28th of May last. The case excited a considerable degree of interest, and the court was much crowded. From the evidence it appears, that the prisoner was determined to kill his wife, having frequently threatened to do so, and on the occasion in question he beat and kicked her in the most savage and inhuman manner, until it was supposed she was extinct. The prisoner was duly committed for trial before the magistrate.

THAMES OFFICE.—On Wednesday last a female of prepossessing appearance, an actress at the Pavilion Theatre, in the Whitechapel road, was brought before Mr. Ballantine, charged with stealing a small piece of bacon, six eggs, and a shilling, the property and money of Edward Smeed, a cheese-monger in Stepney.—The prosecutor stated that the prisoner had lodged in his house for the last four months, and that having repeatedly lost various articles out of his shop and money from his till, his suspicions fell upon the prisoner, and on the previous evening, after she had gone to the theatre, he went into her apartment and there found a piece of bacon and six eggs. He then gave information to the police, and marked £6. 6d. and some halfpence in presence of a constable, which he deposited in his till. That morning, upon going to his till, he missed one of the marked shillings and three marked halfpence, and he then gave the prisoner into custody.—Thomas Bartlett, a police-constable, said the prisoner told him she purchased the eggs and bacon in Whitechapel. He found no marked money upon her.

Mr. Ballantine asked the prosecutor if he took a policeman with him into the prisoner's room.—The prosecutor replied in the negative. His wife accompanied him into the prisoner's apartments, and was with him when he found the bacon and eggs.—Mr. Ballantine: Did you mark the bacon?—Prosecutor: No, I did not; but I have some in the house very much like it. I am unable to swear to the eggs and bacon.—Mr. Ballantine: You ought to have taken a police constable with you; is there any other evidence?—The policeman said there was not. He then exhibited the bacon and eggs, and stated that he had received it from the prosecutor. It was found in the prisoner's room.—Mr. Ballantine: What of that? Don't people eat eggs and bacon? The magistrate then consulted with Mr. Symons, the chief clerk, and addressed Mr. Smeed as follows:—Nothing can be more improper than your going into the prisoner's room before you saw a policeman. Who knows but you might have put the bacon and eggs there yourself, or anything else. You should have consulted a police officer before you entered the room, and taken one with you. The prisoner is discharged.—[Has the accused no friends who would enable her to punish this fellow Smeed for his unfeeling and unjust conduct towards her? If not, we think a public subscription should be set on foot among the profession. We are surprised that the eggs and bacon were not positively identified.]

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.—This far-famed, and, by many, reputed *chef-d'œuvre* of the *maestro*, was performed at this house on Monday last, with a much stronger vocal force than it has had the advantage of hitherto; and the consequence was, there was more enthusiasm, more *furore* in fact, than attended it on any previous performance. Nothing could have been more delightful than Grisi, Brambilla, Molini, Mario, and Fornasari, who, with the exception of Molini, were heard for the first time in this very delightful but misapplied music. Grisi's voice, possessing more volume than Persiani's, produced more effect; Brambilla was infinitely superior to her predecessor Gramaglia; Mario more sacred, chaste, and, despite the character of the composition, less operatic than Rubini; and Fornasari by many degrees outsang in conception and delivery Ronconi (who was by no means a mediocre *artiste*); but essentially Fornasari is a dramatic singer, and is heard to much disadvantage in the concert-room. The pillar, La blache, was present in his mighty strength; and both the chorus and orchestra, under the able direction of Costa, left nothing to be wished for, so complete were they in every point. We have used above the terms "misapplied music;" let us hasten to vindicate ourselves by saying, that although beautiful and effective *per se*, it has no connexion whatever with its subject. We know very well that it is held by a celebrated French critic as an axiom, that "*l'expression des paroles n'est point l'objet essentiel de la musique.*" We think otherwise, however, and so thought Handel, Purcell, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, and every composer who ever "clothed words with melody," from the time of Terpander downwards. The same writer asserts that "*les paroles n'ont d'utilité que pour éclairer l'esprit. Dès que celui-ci est initié, ces paroles deviennent INUTILES POUR L'EXPRESSION, ET NE SERVENT PLUS QU'A FACILITER L'ARTICULATION DE LA VOIX.*" So, according to this, a title-page, an argument of any subject would be quite sufficient to inform us what the music was written about, or had relation to, and all the rest might be a "*suite de syllabes qui frappent l'air sans s'adresser à l'auditeur!*" Can anything be more monstrously absurd than all this? and yet, in strict conformity with such principles, has Rossini composed this "misapplied music." M. Félix (the above-cited critic, and one who speaks the feelings of most of the modern musicians) says also that "*les traits où la musique partage l'effet de la parole sont toujours de courte durée. Le musicien ne fait jamais briller le poète sans détourner l'attention de sa musique.*" What says M. Félix to the mighty power that Handel has shown in, we may say, *daguerreotyping* his poet's meaning in his musical interpretations? But enough of this. We repeat that the music of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" does not suit its subject, which is one of the most sacred that can be imagined; that it is effective, highly effective, considered as a vocal and orchestral construction; but compare it for its professed purpose with Pergolesi's "Stabat," or Graun's "Tod Jesu," and it will not bear comparison. The chorus at the close of it is unworthy of Rossini as a contrapuntist. Would Mendelssohn have written such a school-boy attempt at a fugue? Mercadanti's *medley* overture is a very insipid production.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

This week has witnessed the closing of another temple of the national drama—nay, but for the existence of the "little theatre in the Haymarket," the only one that has this season remained open. It has also afforded us the pleasing spectacle of a royal visit made in state, to witness a beautiful play of Shakspere—a merry farce by some facetious modern—and to cheer the manager on to the end of a wearisome journey—a journey which vexation and disappointment have made him but too anxious to bring to a close. We shall presently give all the details of the visit of the Sovereign to Drury Lane, which, it will be seen, we have abundantly illustrated; but in the meanwhile a few reflections strike us, which we shall take the liberty to communicate to our readers. And first we cannot help regretting that her Majesty and her gallant consort should have made the only occasion of their patronage come not in the spring or summer of the dramatic season, but on the very falling of the leaf. It is not flattery to say that a few royal smiles would have shed hope and courage upon the drooping drama; and every passage of

an act of the Macready dynasty that we can contemplate without approval; and, at the close of the season, we have only to regret that there was not sufficient public taste to meet more heartily and generously the refined spirit in which he catered for its improvement.

Having thus said our say, and so as we think performed a duty, we have only to record the event of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's visit to Drury Lane on Monday last, just as we witnessed its occurrence. We may premise that it created an enthusiasm that was cheering in the extreme.

At six o'clock all the streets adjoining the theatre presented a scene of the greatest excitement. Each side of the steps of the entrance in Brydges-street was lined with spectators, and both the pathways in Russell-street, where stands the private box door, were literally impassable from the throngs with which they were filled. The pit, boxes, and gallery of the house were densely crowded, and the standing places behind the upper boxes, which are peculiar to Drury Lane, were filled with those of the audience who were not lucky enough to obtain seats, and who were leaning forward with intense anxiety to watch the entrance of her Majesty. The royal box was, as usual, built out from the stage box to the left hand, and the projecting portion, in which were the seats for her Majesty and Prince Albert, was supported by gilt pillars, fastened to the stage. The hangings were of rich crimson, and the box terminated at the top in the form of a tent. The box was fitted up by Mr. Crace. The two adjoining boxes had been converted into one, by the removal of the partition, and had been appropriated to her Majesty's party.

It will be seen that we have given illustrations of not only the royal box, but of the ceremony of escorting her Majesty thither, according to the etiquette of state visits.

A few minutes after seven o'clock the royal visitors appeared, and at the same moment the curtain rose for the national anthem. Loud acclamations burst forth from every part of the house, which her Majesty and the Prince, who was dressed in a full military uniform, answered by repeated acknowledgments.

The play was "As you like it"—a play in which Macready's impersonation of the melancholy Jaques has been held by critics to be one of the finest dramatic interpretations of Shaksperian meaning upon the English stage. He has made this character, so far as the acting is concerned, a new creation—and not new only, but "beautiful exceedingly." He was never more warmly or deservedly applauded for it than in the presence of his Sovereign on Monday night. The old exciting episode of the drama—the wrestling scene—we have transferred to illustration. The farce of "A Thumping Legacy" followed, and evoked the royal risibility with hearty force.

At eleven o'clock the performances terminated, and the national anthem was, according to custom, repeated, with fresh acclamations from the audience. Not only the regular vocalists of the theatre, but Miss Rainforth and Miss M. B. Hawes (if we mistake not), assisted on the occasion. As her Majesty rose to depart a new volley of cheers was given, and hats were waving in all directions as she receded from the public view. The street, at this hour, presented the same animated scene as on the Queen's arrival. Crowds awaited to see her enter the royal carriage, and as it rolled away, followed by the Guards, the applause of the multitude might be heard in the distance.

The following night, Tuesday, the house was again crammed, and on Wednesday, to a still full audience, Mr. Macready took his farewell of the public for the present season. His appearance for this purpose (after playing *Macbeth*) in the character of the man and not the actor, was the signal for an ecstasy of applause. Showers of bouquets fell at his feet—clouds of cambric were raised in the air—and shouts, not less enthusiastic than those which greeted royalty itself, bore testimony to the warmth of his admirers, and the earnestness with which they acknowledged the merits of their favourite tragedian and manager.

A necessity for giving his long farewell speech in full will preclude the possibility of our adding further comment.

The following is a copy of the speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—As the present management of this theatre must close to-night, I now appear before you to lay down my office, and give some account of my stewardship. It has been currently reported, and generally believed, that the want of encouragement from the public, and the consequently low nightly receipts, are the causes of my resignation. I beg leave to contradict the assertion—(Loud cheers). By a reference to my accounts of Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres, I find that the nightly average of last season's receipts was greater than those of both my Covent-garden seasons, and that even in this year of unprecedented depression and increased taxation, the average of our nightly receipts is only £13 below that of my last Covent-garden season, which, with profits to the management, paid £7,000 rent to the proprietors, and that it exceeds by £21 per night the average of my first Covent-garden season, which paid a rent of more than £5,500. If not at present amounting to a remunerating return, such a result, at such a time, may, in my opinion, be confidently taken as an earnest of future and permanent success. It certainly has not discouraged me. The question that obviously arises as to the application of such receipts is answered, I think, by the property itself. Upon taking possession I found, I may without exaggeration say, a poor and scanty collection of lumber. The whole female wardrobe would have been dearly valued at £40! not one scene fit to be placed upon the stage! not even a rope in the whole building to work a scene. The condition of my occupancy—that "the theatre should be put into a tenable state," could not be fulfilled. A very inadequate sum, in annual deduction for rent, was allowed towards its fulfilment; and thus the burden of restoring the various departments of this large establishment from decay and ruin to their present state, has fallen *really* upon myself. I do not urge these facts in accusation of individuals; but against the law, which gives to persons totally unacquainted with the drama and with all appertaining to the dramatic art, an irresponsible power over it, every impartial voice should be lifted up—(Hear).

A brief history of my own connection with the two large theatres will, I think, demonstrate the partial operation of this oppressive law. Covent-garden Theatre, it may be remembered, during my tenancy, was raised by public favour from a degraded position into repute and estimation. The treatment I received from its proprietors justified me in applying to the then Lord Chamberlain for a personal license—for new permission to exercise my art—to pursue my rightful calling without infringement of the law. My application was refused. At Drury-lane Theatre my exertions and my sacrifices have been much greater, and proportionately larger results have been obtained, inasmuch as the drama has been re-established in this patent theatre, from which the patent holders themselves had suffered it to be excluded. The principal performers, ladies and gentlemen, have testified their confidence in my system; by deliberately consenting to hazard one-third of their incomes in its support; and I have volunteered myself still further sacrifices towards perfecting what is so far advanced; but as I cannot subject myself to the liabilities required of me, I have reluctantly, and with deep regret, resigned my charge. The consequence is, both these large theatres are now untenanted. The holders of their patents are unable themselves to present the glorious works of Shakspeare to an English audience, and yet are armed by the law with power to forbid their representation elsewhere. For were I now, after all I have given and endured to maintain the drama in these theatres—were I excluded by circumstances as I now am from them—to attempt in a theatre lately licensed by the Lord Chamberlain for the performances of brutes and brute-tamers, were I to attempt there the acting a legitimate play, the law, "with all their might to urge it on," would be put in force to prevent, or to punish me—(Shame, shame). May I not ask for what public benefit such a law is framed, or for what one good purpose it is persisted in?

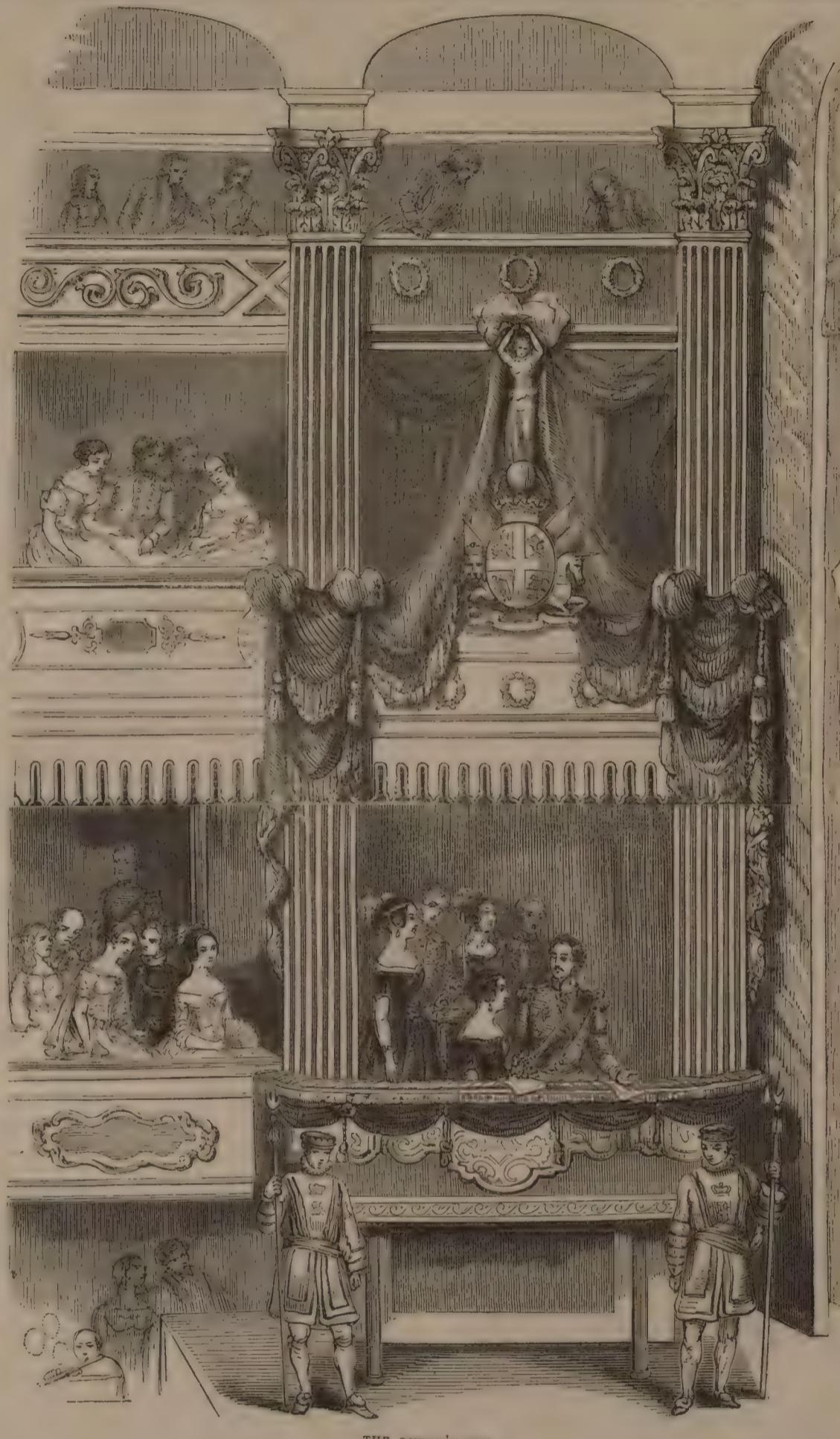
In regard to the proprietors of this theatre, let me once again, and emphatically, disclaim all intention of imputing blame individually—for many of them I entertain the highest respect and esteem—it is the law under which they act that I complain of, and condemn as the drama's worst enemy.

In conclusion let me merely add, that I have endeavoured to redeem, throughout my management, every pledge of my introductory address—I have endeavoured to make your national theatre worthy of Shakspeare and of our country. In this attempt I hope I have not entirely failed; I have at least striven my utmost, and the encouragement I have received from you would have been sufficient to sustain me in the struggle, if, as should have been the case, this theatre had been adequately appointed.

For that encouragement, ladies and gentlemen, I return you my warmest acknowledgments. To the respectable portion of the public press I am anxious to offer the expression of my gratitude for its sympathy and aid; and with my own, with the performers' thanks, let me indulge the hope that time may bring about a better state of things, and that I may yet again, under happier auspices, be honoured with your favour and approval.

With a feeling of sorrow, but no desponding, ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully and most gratefully take my leave.

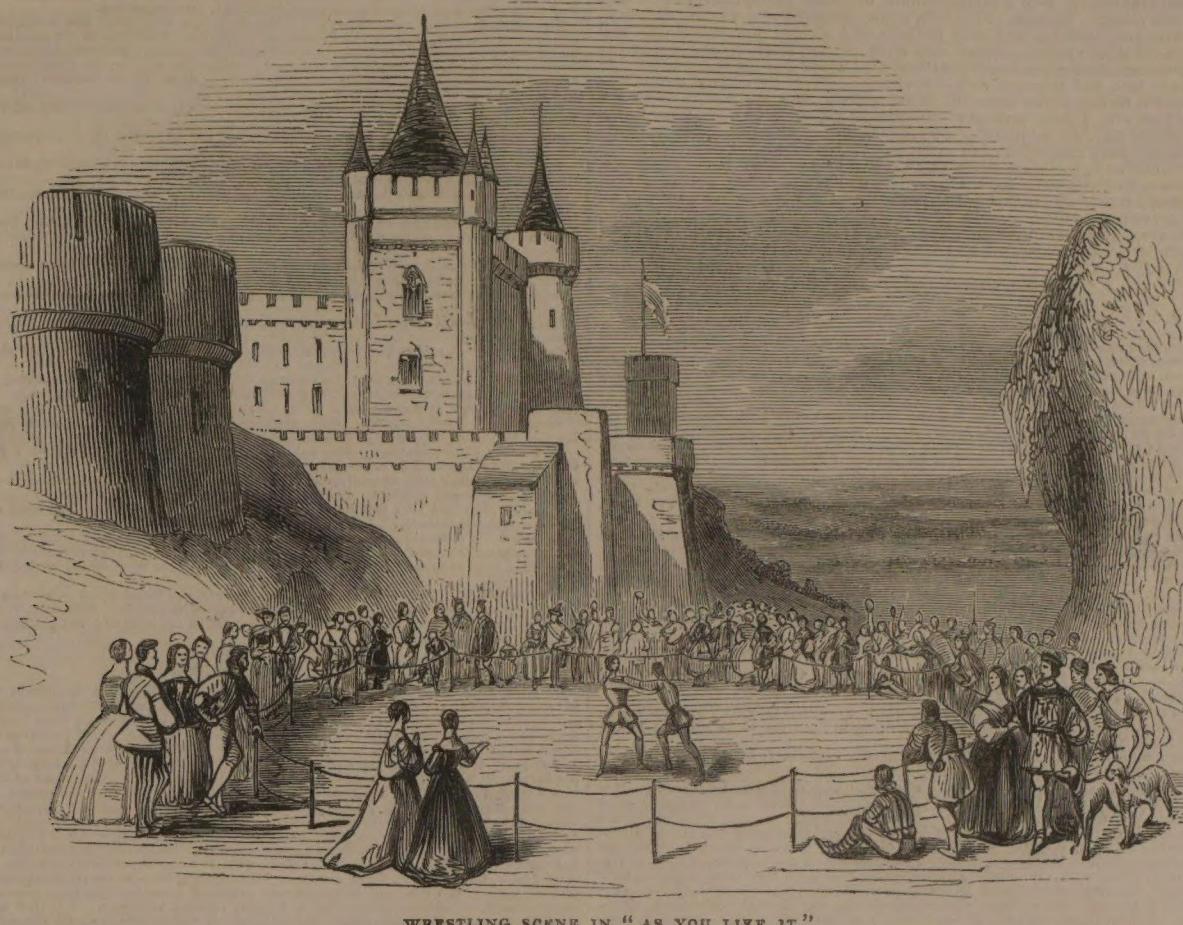
Mr. Macready retired amidst loud and continued cheering.



THE QUEEN'S BOX.



LIGHTING THE QUEEN TO HER BOX.



WRESTLING SCENE IN "AS YOU LIKE IT."

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The very clever little drama entitled the "Little Devil" continues to be played with the success which greeted its first arrival upon Mr. Webster's stage. The imp *Asmodeus*—this time in the guise of a minstrel boy—is played by Vestris with her wonted *naïveté*, while Charles Mathews takes the rôle of *Vicentia D'Estella*, and infuses into it a sparkling and admirable vivacity. Nothing could be more amusing than his invocation of the supposed *Asmodeus*, or the way in which he imagines the spirit influences his destiny; the scene where he thinks the Devil is claiming his share of his intended wife

is also an admirable piece of acting, and quite convulsed the house with laughter. This is the episode which our artist has engraved. His singing of the dicing song was also exceedingly good. Miss Julia Bennett, who plays *Cloilda*, fully maintained the favourable impression she had created. She is really an excellent actress, and will certainly become a great favourite; in addition to which she sings very nicely, joining with much effect in some of the duets. The plot of the drama has been so recently given that we need not recapitulate it here. It has, however, been extremely well adapted, the dialogue being invariably neat and pointed; and, altogether, the piece well deserves the applause it receives throughout.



MADAME VESTRIS, CHARLES MATHEWS, AND STRICKLAND, IN "THE LITTLE DEVIL."—NICOLO CLAIMING "HALVES."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

ANOTHER MUS. DOC.—In the plenitude of their bounty another Doctor of Music has been created by one of our universities in the person of Spohr; only think, the great Spohr to be *gregated* with brainless brethren, who have been honoured by the title of Doctor for knowing no more than the pounds, shillings and pence of their art. How ridiculous it would be to say Doctor Beethoven, or Professor Handel! Luigi Spohr (*sine titulo doctoris*), we are delighted to hear will visit us shortly—time enough to direct the eighth Philharmonic Concert, at which he will produce some novelties expressly written for that fine orchestra, and probably appear as an instrumentalist himself on the occasion. A complimentary concert to him is to be given on Friday, July 7, when his oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," will be performed on a most extensive scale. This is as it should be.

THE LONDON PROFESSIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—This most praiseworthy fraternity will give their annual concert on Friday, July 27, when, amongst other novelties, Künigen's "Hallelujah of the Creation" (a good article,) will be performed.

MADLE. LUTZER.—This accomplished German vocalist (Nightingale, as she is called in her native land) will shortly appear in two operas in the Bohemian language at Pest.

NEW BALLET.—A new ballet, by M. Perrot, to be called "Ondine, ou La Naiade," is in rehearsal at her Majesty's Theatre, and will be shortly produced.

Rossini.—This *gran Maestro*, we regret to state, is again in a very precarious state of health at Paris. A selection of his works was to have been performed in honour of his visit to that capital, but his indisposition has caused it to be deferred.

RUBINI.—This distinguished tenor is singing at present at the Italian Opera of St. Petersburg, enchanting his hearers and enriching himself at an unprecedented rate.

MENDELSSOHN.—The recent composition by this scholar, musician and instrumentalist ("The Choruses of Antigone"), we learn is in preparation of performance at Dresden, where a grand musical festival, under the direction of H. H. Reissiger, Wagner, and Müller, is to take place shortly. The choruses are to consist entirely of male voices. Wagner's "Rienzi" is soon to appear at Hamburg.

FANNY ELLSLER.—This extraordinary *danseuse* is at present engaged at the Theatre Royal Brussels, with the extraordinary salary of £80 per night, for 12 nights.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

HERR STAUDIGL.

Competition in vocalism was never at a higher state than it is in the present musical season of our metropolis. The *prime donne*, the *élite* of *soprani* and *contralti*, are now congregated among us, and, by their many and various perfections in their several departments, not only "puzzle the will" but the judgment as to which should be considered the first of her time. Tenors are more scantily sprinkled, but those we enjoy have rendered us not only satisfied but indifferent to the advent of any greater future promises. Of the *bassi* it is hardly possible to imagine any thing beyond the three stars, Lablache, Fornasari, and, "though last not least," Staudigl, who, like the southern cross, form a constellation in themselves of the most dazzling brilliancy. Of the two former we have had frequent and glad occasion to speak in the highest terms of unequalled delight—of the latter we will say a few words devoted to himself, in a spirit which we trust will be alike favourably received by that great *artiste* and our readers in general. Horace has said, "*Poeta nascitur non fit*;" he may have been right as to the *mens divinior poetae*, but in the musician, no matter what his inborn propensities to his art may be, education is necessary, and to such a degree that we are obliged to alter the Horatian maxim and say that "*musicus nascitur et fit*." Herr Staudigl is the product of this double influence of Genius: in him there is a cause for conflict between the two parents, Nature and Art, and we cannot do better than adopt the decision of the "wisest man the world e'er saw," and cut him in two to satisfy their respective pretensions. Staudigl is a renowned man in his own country—he has been since his first appearance as an actor and singer; moreover, Jos. Staudigl, K. K. Hof-Opern Sänger, is known to be a sound musician, not merely "capable of merit in others," but "foregetive" in his own imagination: witness several songs of his own composition—"Wogentäuschung—An die Nacht," "Das Süsse und Schwerste," "Der Himmel im Thale,"

all of which, with many others we could name, prove him to be "a fount himself, tho' drinking other streams."

Our opportunities of seeing and hearing this great *artiste* have been few upon the English stage. The meagre part of *Oroveso* in "Norma" afforded him no scope for the development of his mighty powers; Handel's *Polyphemus* allowed them a little expansion; but they were again crippled in the Rossini-and-water music of *Alcander* in Pacini's "Sappho." The element of Staudigl's muse (for he is



HERR STAUDIGL AS CASPAR.

so attended) is extremely *spirituelle*—the greater the task he has to perform the more does he possess an "*ingenium par materia*"; and we know not what higher praise to bestow than that he is always faithful to the expression of the most delicate subtleties of the most metaphysical authors. How he has embodied, *Caspar*, that wild piece of musical poetry! The great Kean was so taken with this part that he once intimated a wish to have played it. Charles Horn was the only man on our stage who had a notion of the character; but see Staudigl in the part, and you could almost fancy you saw Carl Maria conducting, so much does he enter into the spirit of the Fuseli-musician! Staudigl possesses a voice of prodigious extent and power—of most passive obedience to its master, with a tone for "tenderness awhile—terror anon," and a style of purity and attention to both words and music that constitutes him one of the first *mental* musicians of his day.



HERR STAUDIGL AS "OROVESO."

SIGNOR MARIO.

As we predicted in a former number that Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre*, "Don Giovanni," would not be often repeated, it was played for the last time this season on Thursday se'night. It is vain to inquire into the cause of the "few and far between" "angel visits" of this matchless production of genius and art. At one time we are inclined to metaphoricise and think that, like the sun, it cannot be long gazed upon without dazzling the beholders, whose un-eagle-like vision can rest undisturbed only upon "*minores stellæ*"; at another we suspect that the fault lies in the treasury, which department estimates the merit of everything by what it will bring to its coffers; and here again we are puzzled, for no better houses attended any performance than those which crowded to enjoy the *Don* of all tragic-comic operas. We relinquish the hopeless task of solving the difficulty, and hasten to the more pleasant one of recording the *réunion* of strength with which it took its departure from us (*for the season*) on Thursday se'night. The cast, as we have before observed, has never been surpassed, and in some particulars never has been equalled. We have seen the libertine hero personated by Garcia, Ambrosetti, Zucchelli, Tamburini, &c.; but with all the magnifying glass-power which Memory uses when considering those who made the earliest impressions upon her, we are forced to consider the *Giovanni* of Fornasari as something beyond that of his predecessors. Of Lablache's *Leporello* it would be vain to say more than that it is perfection. Grisi's *Donna Anna* is a truly splendid performance; her singing that anguished broken recitative, "Il padre mio," is in the highest degree tender and passionate.



MARIO, AS DON OTTAVIO.

Moltini's *Elvira* is very charming, and altogether vindicates the character hitherto called ungrateful. What can be more bewitching than the ethereal Persian's *Zerlina*? When ever had we such a *Masetto* as Sig. F. Lablache. And to come to the immediate object of our illustration, what predecessor in the part of *Ottavio* ever sang the music of Mozart with the soul, the purity, the love-breathing quality of voice of Mario? We fearlessly answer our own question, and say—none! Not even the great Rubini himself! We never heard "Il mio tesoro" sung by any one before. Mario's time with the chasteness and tenderness which he infuses into it, with his deep feeling for the author's meaning, and the young freshness of intonation that breathes from him without exertion.

Like the unfor'd aroma of a flower!

Another advantage which Mario possesses over Rubini is, that he does his best always, never making *points-d'orgue* whereon he puts forth his reserved strength or grace, isolating himself from the general effect, and stepping out of a finely-grouped picture in the vanity of being considered as an individual portrait. Mario is superior to all this; and we hesitate not to say, that if he have good sense enough not to be early turned from study and reflection by the applause which he already richly deserves, he will, ere long, be the first tenor singer of the day! Let him look to his great song companion, Lablache, who constantly studies!

Adieu! Giovanni! Adieu! Mozart! at least (after the 15th inst.) till next season for one or two nights!



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, June 12.
Mon cher Monsieur,—But a few years back and Fashion was a tyrant, whose slightest decrees were imperative, and before whom every one was bound to bow without murmuring. Now, however, the case is altered; the tyrant has become a good-natured monarch, who accommodates himself willingly to all the caprices of his subjects; and whose decrees are sufficiently elastic to permit any one, if not to transgress them openly, at least to modify them, provided that elegance be not lost sight of. Fashion may decide that bonnets shall advance more or less on the face, and that skirts of dresses shall be more or less lengthened, or more or less ornamented; but it at the same time permits you, if the prevalence of the mode detracts from your physiognomy or injures your tourne, to meet the exigencies of the case by slight deviations from the strict rule. There are compositions therefore to be made with fashion, as well as with conscience; and provided that good taste and elegance are respected, anything may be worn, and the wide sleeve may boldly meet the plain, one without such an event creating a sensation, or without exciting public ribaldry or public indignation, an event which ten years ago would have been sure to follow any departure from public caprice or prevailing fashions. This explanation is necessary, in order that your readers may comprehend the several apparent contradictions which a superficial observation may lead them to suppose they may detect in our indications; but these will only mislead novices, as every body of experience is now aware that, as far as fashions are concerned, there is no positive exclusion of anything that is elegant or tasteful.

Let us now turn to the fashions, as they generally exist at present; and first, as to the materials most generally observable in our public promenades. These are plaid taffetas, with stripes of different colours; foulards, with stripes of three shades, and shot taffetas and barèges; the latter are usually trimmed with two puffs upon the side, and the foulard with two rows of little garnitures. The point of the corsage is now a good deal rounded; the backs are made plain, or are gathered only in the middle seam, and sleeves à la Louis the XIV. are frequently seen. As regards evening negligé dresses, I have remarked them in glazed and plaid taffeta, in shot and in striped barèges; in summer brocade and in fil de chevre, as also in zebra pekins, &c.; and they are generally trimmed with deep flounces, or with great bias. In dresses made of the lighter description of stuffs the corsages are made open at the neck, and the sleeves are short, and trimmed with two bias. The head-dresses most generally met with amongst our fashionables are hats of paille d'Italie, a species of Leghorn, ornamented with one of those rich white plumes of which we have formerly spoken when describing the plumes Déjazet. Capotes of white

crêpe ornamented with a demi-couronne of yellow roses, intermingled with Parma violets. Bonnets of Leghorn straw, trimmed with a straw ornament, or with plaid ribbons, and with feathers of a shaded lilac and green; and amongst other varieties, remarkable alike for the elegance and coquettish appearance, let me not forget the Charlotte Corday and the Marie Antoinette caps in lace, and trimmed with lilac ribbons. With us, as in London, this spring is no longer the season of balmy zephyr, and the month which has just past will, I fear, seriously compromise the poetical reputation of the month of May. In the midst of alternations of temperature, which for some time past have compelled us to suffer the variations and vicissitudes of the four seasons in the short space of twenty-four hours, we have found ourselves sufficiently sad; and they have had this further effect, that they have rendered it perfectly impossible to predict for a day in advance what will be the prevailing fashion, or even what is now in general vogue. Believe me, however, I shall not forget you, and in the event of any favourable change, I will endeavour to keep you au courant with the movements of our fashionable world. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A circular from the Horse Guards has been addressed to the commanding officer of every regiment in the army, directing him to make a return of the number of Irishmen in his regiment, without delay. The object is understood to be to enable the Commander-in-Chief to determine which regiments may the most safely or prudently be stationed in Ireland, to provide for the contingency of any repeat outbreak.

GIBRALTAR, June 1.—The Boyne transport Lieutenant Young, R.N., agent, sailed on the 29th ult. for Cork, having on board detachments of the 5th, 77th, and 79th Regiments. Her Majesty's ship Howe, 120, Captain Thomas Forrest, C.B., arrived on the 1st instant, in sixteen days, from Malta; she is to sail in a few days for Portsmouth. Her Majesty's steam-frigate Stromboli, Commander Louis, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, arrived on the 1st instant, in twelve days from Malta, and from Leghorn; she is expected to sail to-morrow for Lisbon and Portsmouth. Ships at Gibraltar:—The Howe, 120; Formidable, 54; and steam-frigate Stromboli.

THE TRAFALGAR, 120.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered that many of the internal arrangements of this vessel are to be altered, as it is found they do not answer the purposes contemplated. The midships magazine and other works in the hold are to be removed and fitted according to the improved plan of their lordships. Sir Thomas Hastings and Mr. Edge have been selected by the Admiralty to carry out the general arrangements for the improvement of magazines in line-of-battle ships, which are all to be fitted in a similar manner to those on board the Powerful, 84, which are now nearly completed, and which are admitted by all competent judges to be an important improvement, and rendered especially necessary in consequence of the destructive and tremendous armament now introduced into naval warfare.

The Tyne, 26, Captain Giacobbi, and the Racer, 16, Commander A. Reed, have both left Portsmouth for Plymouth and Cork.

The Favourite, 18, Commander R. Sullivan, which arrived last week at Portsmouth from the East Indies, had fronted Brads, has gone round to Plymouth to be paid off, having been nearly six years in commission.

The Howe, 120, Captain Thomas Forrest, is hourly expected home from the Mediterranean. She will be paid off at Portsmouth.

The Victoria and Albert royal steam-yacht is fast approaching to completion. Her engines are nearly fitted, and it is calculated that the steam will be up for trial on or about the 29th of the present month. There is now very little doubt that her first trip with her Majesty will be to Plymouth, where, it is reported, the magnificent seat of Lord Mount Edgcumbe is being prepared for her Majesty's reception. It is considered probable that the recent election of her Royal Highness Prince Albert to the high stewardship of Plymouth, together with the official duties connected with his high office in the Duchy of Cornwall, may require his Royal Highness to visit those localities, and that he will avail himself of the opportunity offered, when accompanying her Majesty in her aquatic excursions. Rumour also states that it is her Majesty's intention, after leaving Plymouth, to go on to Pembroke, to inspect the dockyard there, and that, during her Majesty's sojourn in that part of South Wales, she will remain at Stackpole, the seat of Lord Crawford. It was the Countess Crawford who named the royal yacht, by her Majesty's especial desire.

The Cormorant steam-frigate, Captain Gordon, has been ordered to come up from Sheerness to Woolwich, to embark Mr. Adams and his suite, who is proceeding to South America in a diplomatic capacity.

The Stromboli steam-frigate, Commander W. Louis, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday from the Mediterranean, with Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, late Admiral-Superintendent of Malta dockyard, is ordered round to the river to be paid off. She will have her defects made good, and be brought forward for commissioning again.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE EAST INDIA SHIP "GUIDE."—Advice has been received of the wreck of the East India Company's new iron ship Guide, on the Hartwell reef, north east of Boni Vista (one of the Cape Verde Islands) on the 7th of March, during her voyage from Liverpool (where she was built by Mr. Laird) to India, where she was to have been employed in the pilot service. The crew, comprising 27 persons, and some passengers, were all saved. The cargo consisted of copper and stores belonging to the company, a great portion of which was lost. The Guide was a singularly beautiful vessel, and a very swift sailor.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Her Majesty's ships Erebus, commanded by J. C. Ross, and Terror, commanded by F. R. M. Crozier, arrived in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th of April, from the Antarctic regions, having attained the latitude of 78 10 S.

The City of Dublin steamer the Britannia, on the passage from Liverpool, encountered a violent gale, which carried away her forecastle, and caused the death of Mr. Ferguson's celebrated horse Fireaway.

CAUTION TO MARINERS BOUND TO THE SOUTH SEAS.—The Frolic (whaler), arrived at Sydney, reports that, on October 29, 1841, in latitude 19 15 S., longitude 73 40 W., the south-east end of Vavao, bearing north-west about forty-five miles, a shoal sounding nine fathoms, bottom sand and coral rock, deepening to forty fathoms, and supposed to be, in some parts, less than nine fathoms.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE REV. SAMUEL KIDD, PROFESSOR IN THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of gentlemen, assembled in the drawing-room of No. 2, Camden-street, North Camden-town, to investigate the cause of the death of its late proprietor, the Rev. Samuel Kidd, A.M., aged 42, professor of Oriental and Chinese literature in University College, London, whose death took place under the following circumstances:—Mary Holbright said she was servant in deceased's family. The last time she saw him alive was on Sunday night, at prayers, before the family retired to rest. He then appeared better and more cheerful than usual. On Monday morning, about nine o'clock, she was alarmed by hearing a loud scream proceed from the water-closet, such as was usually uttered by deceased prior to going into fits of epilepsy, to which he was subject. She ran out, and on looking through the closet window saw deceased lying on the floor, with his head on the seat, quite black in the face. She raised an alarm, but the door being fastened on the inside, they had to send for the aid of a carpenter before it could be got open. The deceased was then discovered apparently dead, and was pronounced to be so by Mr. George, assistant to Mr. Blackstone, surgeon, of Bayham-terrace, who was present at the time.—Mr. Edward George deposed that he had, in company with Dr. Taylor, made a post mortem examination of the body, and found great congestion of the lungs. When he first saw deceased he found his head on the seat of the water-closet, and his stock twisted tight round his neck in such a manner as to stop the circulation of blood. He had no doubt that deceased died from congestion of the lungs, produced by want of circulation of the blood whilst in a fit of epilepsy.—The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—Mr. Payne held an inquest, on Wednesday, at the Joiners' Arms, Westminster-road, on view of the body of Thomas Morris, aged 48, who committed suicide on Monday last. Augustus Morris, son of the deceased, said he resided with his father and mother at No. 1, Hatfield-place. On Monday night witness had occasion to go into the kitchen, and on opening the door he discovered the deceased suspended by a rope round his neck, from a staple in the wall. Medical assistance was obtained, but life had been extinct some hours. The deceased was much given to drinking. There was a paper pinned on the deceased's back, on which the following was written:—"Shameful ill-usage is the cause of this; for no tongue can tell the cruelty and oppression I have met with. The frame could stand it no longer. All rest has left me for months and years together. What joy will this day bring to a set of unchristian, unfeeling, mercenary beings, whose sordid feelings have done all in their power to shorten my days for the sake of filthy lucre, whose glory will be in hearing of my downfall—wretches that have no feeling, so that they can live and enjoy themselves. In God's name let them glut their appetites at the sight of my carcass. There will be no end of their backbitings and slanders. I shall not be with them to rebut it—let them have their way. I am free from pain and anguish. Let the world torture them when I am acknowledged the victim of neglect and cruelty. Shameful ill usage is the cause of my death.—T. M." The wife of the deceased was next introduced, and stated that the above paper was in the handwriting of the deceased. He had attempted to poison himself on Saturday last, but was prevented. Witness corroborated the evidence of her son as to the intemperate habits of the deceased, and said that he derived his support from his relatives, who had been accustomed to allow him a weekly stipend. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding we have to report the arrival of a full average time-of-year supply of English wheat up to Mark-lane, there has been, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and the rather unfavourable accounts which have been received relative to the growing crops, a very firm inquiry for that grain, and the prices have improved from 1s to 2s per quarter. Free foreign wheat has likewise commanded more attention, and its value has been enhanced quite 1s per quarter, while 10s corn under lock higher rates are generally demanded. The sale for barley and malt has ruled firm, on fully as good terms as of late. Oats have been in moderate supply and brisk demand, and the rates have improved quite 6d per quarter. Beans have sold at full currencies, while pease must be rated higher. The top price of town-made flour remains unaltered, but ship marks have commanded 1s per 280 lbs. more money.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 7260; Barley, 130; Oats, 4910; and Malt, 4730 quarters: Flour, 4940 sacks. Irish: Oats, 6180 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 4070; and Barley, 2370 grs. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s; ditto, white, 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 52s; ditto, white, 46s to 56s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 52s; Cheviot, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malts, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kinghorn and Ware, 56s to 58s; Cheviot, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Tongham and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; white, 19s to 23s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign:—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond:—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 28s to 32s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Barley, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canaryseed is selling steadily, at fully the late improvement in the quotations; but in all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; taras, 5s to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to £27 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 21s to 24s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4s to 6s per ton; canary, 7s 10s to 8s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7s 1d; of household ditto, 5d to 6s 1d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 4d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 28s 3d; peas, 28s 7d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 4d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 17s 8d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 27s 3d; peas, 28s 1d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 9s; Oats, 8s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 6d.

Tre.—At the public sales on Wednesday, at which 20,000 packages were offered, the bidding were far from active, but the prices obtained were fully equal to those previously paid.

Sugar.—The demand for all descriptions of sugar remains firm, and, in some instances, rather higher prices have been realized.

Coffee.—There is a fair sale for most descriptions of coffee, and the prices are steadily maintained.

Rice.—The demand is active for East India rice, and further advanced rates have been paid.

Provisions.—In butter we have very little doing; but the value of good bacon and cheese has an upward tendency.

Oils.—This market is inactive, but we have no alteration to notice in the quotations.

Tallow.—The market is dull for P. Y. C., and prices are with difficulty supported. First sort, on the spot, is held at 4s 6d.

Cools.—Carr's Hartley, 15s 6d; West Hartley, 15s; Gosforth, 18s; Hetton, 20s 3d; Hartley, 15s; Hotspur, 16s 6d; Ramsay, 13s 6d per ton.

Hops.—Very little business has been done in hops this week, and prices have a downward tendency—say of fully 5s per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of wool have been well attended since our last, and full currencies have been readily obtained. The imports have been about 3000 packages.

Potatoes.—The best York reds are selling freely, at 8s to 10s per ton; but in all other kinds of potatoe exceedingly little is doing.

Smithfield.—In consequence of the numbers of fat stock offering since this day se'nnight being comparatively very small, the general demand has ruled active, at an advance of 2d per lb.; beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had a fair average time-of-year supply of meat on sale here this week.

The demand has ruled active at improved quotations. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 12d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; lamb, 5s to 6s 8d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per lb., by the carcass.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the English Stock Exchange a considerable degree of gloom still is apparent in all the transactions of the jobbers and brokers, and the Consols have not during the week in any measure recovered from the heavy fall which occurred in their value more than two weeks ago. This change in the public opinion against the probability of the existing value of our national securities being for any length of time supported must in a material degree be attributed to the state of the weather, by which the state of the growing crops of grain has been rendered rather critical, although at set those who have the best means of observation think that no injury has been done to any description of grain. The chance, however, of an exchange of species for foreign food being soon rendered necessary, should a material improvement in the weather not speedily take place, is operating unfavourably in the money market, creating doubt in the minds of the large capitalists, and is adding to that want of confidence generally amongst the commercial interests which for some years past have attended by consequences so unfavourable to many departments of trade. The chief part of the business done on the Stock Exchange has been in the actual investment of trust moneys generally, and of the surplus capital of several of the large joint-stock establishments in various descriptions of English national securities. For time in the Consols speculators are more than usually cautious in their operations, and the account for the July settlement is, however, as yet extremely small, and perfectly uninteresting to the public in general. These doubts, however, respecting the Consols maintaining their present prices are acting favourably on other descriptions of securities, more particularly in those of the great joint-stock banks in London. A considerable demand has arisen latterly for those of the Union Bank of London, the present improved value of money rendering either a larger annual rate of dividend, or the payment of a considerable bonus on each share of this association, more than probable. In the shares also of the London Joint-stock Bank, and the Royal and Westminster Bank, a good deal of business has been transacted during this week, the prices of all three being again

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGR. FORNASSARI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, JUNE 22nd, 1843, when will be performed, for the last time, arranged in two acts, Donizetti's heroic opera, *ELISARIO*, Elisario, Sig. Luciana Fornasari, Giustiniano, Sig. Panzini; Euprorio, Sig. Dal Fiori; Almaviva, Sig. Conti; Irene, Mdme. Persiani; Endora, Mdme. Bellini; Antonina, Mdle. Molinari. After which will be produced a new grand Ballet by M. Perrot, entitled *ONDINE*, or *La Naiade*. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The Music, composed expressly by Sig. Purini. Principal characters by Mdle. Cetito, Mdles. Camille, Scheffer, Planquet, Bernard, Gallo, and Mdle. Guy Stephan, M. St. Leon, M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot. Applications for Boxes, Seats, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera commences at half-past Seven o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed, that, in consequence of the great success attending its first representation, ONE MORE GRAND PERFORMANCE of this celebrated Work will take place at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1843, supported by the following eminent artists.—Mdme. Grisi, Mdle. Brambilla, Mdle. Molinari, Sigre. Mario, Lablache, F. Lablache, and Fornassari. In order to give the fullest effect to this great Work, the CHORUSES will be supported by the united talent of the principle Artists of her Majesty's Theatre, and will be increased to above ONE HUNDRED VOICES. Arrangements have been made to secure the celebrated OVERTURE composed expressly by MASCAGNINI, on the occasion of the grand festival of the "Stabat Mater," given by command of his Majesty the King of Naples, and comprising all the Themas of this beautiful Work, and which will be executed by the Full Orchestra, including Messrs. Dragonetti, Lindley, Anfossi, Toloucque, Nadaud, Baumann, Barret, Harper, Platt, Ribas, and the rest of the Orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre.—The whole under the direction of Sig. Costa.

EXHIBITION of Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvas, and contains Portraits of all the Members of Parliament, also a Portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and various other works, forming a collection of more than eight hundred portraits of eminent personages of the present day. OPEN from Ten till dusk. At the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 225 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of art. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds, which elevate themselves by mechanical force alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Eight o'clock. The exhibition of the Colossal Electrical Machine, the Diver, Diving Bell, New Dissolving Views, and the other varied and instructive objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original Crayon Drawings from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. Hollaway, with numerous other Works of Art, have recently been placed in the Gallery.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—At the Music Hall, Store-street, on MONDAY Evening, 19th June, at Eight o'clock, Mr. WILSON will give—A Niche wi' Burns. Songs:—Handsome Nel—Tibbie I have seen the day—Young Peggy bemoans—My Nannie, O—Duncan Gray—Tame Glen—Scots who ha'e wi' Wallace bled. Part II.—The gloomy night is gathering fast—A Man's a man for a' that—Of a' the airts the wind can blow—The Deil's awa wi' the exciseman—Robin's awa. Piano-forte, Mr. Land. Private boxes for six, 1s. 6d.; for eight, 2s.

MORNING ENTERTAINMENT at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Two o'clock.

This day is published, in Foolscap Octavo, bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.

CANT, AN ANTI-PUSEY SATIRE.—DARTON and CLARE, 58, Holborn-hill; HARVEY and DARTON, 55, Gracechurch-street.

Just Published, in 1 vol., 12mo., price 6s. cloth, lettered,
FATHER OSWALD; a Genuine Catholic Story.

"And other sleep I have that are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there sh'll be one fold and one Shepherd."—John, x. 16.

A New Edition, in 1 vol., fcap. 8vo., uniform with the "Standard Novels," price 6s.

GERALDINE; a Tale of Conscience. By E. C. A.

London: C. DOLMAN, 61, Bond-street.

DOMESTIC HAND-BOOKS FOR INVALIDS.—1s. each; by post, 1s. 6d.

On INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, and DIET, with Diet Tables for all invalids.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Also, by the Same Author,

On CONSTIPATION and HEMORRHOIDS, with twenty-six engravings.

SEERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANSHAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 29, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

In 12mo., Fifth Edition, much improved, price 9s.

THE BEST METHODS OF IMPROVING HEALTH AND INVIGORATING LIFE, by regulating the Diet and Regimen; exhibiting all the most approved principles of Health and Longevity, &c. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D.

"We are disposed to think it the most useful and rational work of the kind we have met with. It is altogether an admirable code of health."—*Atlas.*

"That men of all habits will derive information from it, calculated to increase their comfort and extend their days, is firmly our conviction."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

London: Published by SIMPSON and Co., Paternoster-row; and HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

CHEAPEST MUSICAL WORK PUBLISHED.

THE PIANO (June) price 1s., or post free 1s. 4d., contains 16s. worth of Music, if bought at a music seller, including Tolbecke's popular Anna Bolena Quadrille, a popular Song from Bellini's Opera La Sonambula, and seven other pieces of Music—being double the quantity given in any other work. No. 3. of the HAR-MONICON; or Pianoforte Companion, price 3d., or 5d. post free, contains Miss P. Horton's celebrated comic ballad, Kiss and be Friends; and nine other Favourite Waltzes, Quadrilles, and Pieces.

Published by DUNCOMBE, 10, Middle-row, Holborn, and sold by all Booksellers.

A SONG INVENTED, WRITTEN, AND SUNG IN AN HOUR!—Messrs. J. BRUTON and F. MARTIN, comic and sentimental Singers, appear strews of any sort of dinners that they attend Professionally in towns or country, with the best Glee party in London. Mr. B. writes and sings an impromptu song gratis. Address, No. 11, London-road, Southwark. Mr. B.'s MS. songs, 2s. 6d. each.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Inkstands, Paper-weights, &c.—Imported by J. TENNANT (late Mawes), 149, Strand.—J. T. has an extensive Collection of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils, &c.; he also arranges for Students in Geology, Mineralogy, or Conchology. Elementary Collections, from Two to Fifty Guineas each, and gives private instruction in Mineralogy.

IMPROVED ELASTIC GAITERS for LADIES.—They require neither lacing nor buttoning, and are put on with the greatest facility; they fit close with particular neatness, without pressure; are made in silk, cambric, and woollen, black and colours, suitable for home, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter, from POPE and PLANTE, manufacturers of every description of the best hose, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail.

READING and TURNER. Manufacturers of the new ELLIPTIC BURNISHED DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES, Redditch and London.—Reading and Turner, on introducing their newly-invented Elliptic-eyed Needles, beg to call the attention of their Friends to this peculiar improvement, which, in addition to the advantages of recent inventions, possesses this important desideratum:—the eye is as large as the wire will allow it to be made, in an elliptic form, and is brilliantly burnished with hard steel burnishers, rendering it as smooth as the bow of the most highly-finished scissars. The groove below the eye is made upon a novel principle, which causes this needle to work with more freedom, and to be threaded with greater facility, than any hitherto manufactured. A decided superiority has been effected by regularly tapering and tempering the point of this needle, which prevents the possibility of its being bent. Parties desirous of seeing samples may have one hundred sent free to any address, on receipt of thirteen penny stamps, by Reading and Turner, from th Agent, L. G. Banks, No. 1, Abchurch-yard, King William-street, London.—N.B. To prevent fraud, a small label is affixed to the tuck of every quarter of a hundred, which reads thus:—"Warranted the genuine Manufacture of Reading and Turner, Redditch." Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of the Embossed Velvet and Satin Needle-cases, registered pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 100.

Eight-day Clocks, showing the whole mechanism under glass shade, four guineas, warranted.

HORIZONTAL FLAT WATCHES very small and neat, with accurately-finished jewelled movements, are offered in silver cases, £2 15s. each; gold cases, enamel dial, 7 guineas each; gold dial, 8½ guineas each. A printed warranty is given with fixed terms, on which the watches will always receive any attention required, and 10 per cent. discount will be allowed. T. COX SAVORY, silversmith and watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street). A pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and of the different articles of Plated Ware, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter; the Plate Rooms of this establishment contain a large selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

BRITISH and FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the World.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will take place in EXETER HALL, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE, 1843. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount MORPETH will preside. The Doors will be open at Ten, and the Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock precisely.

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship; it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J. JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at £2 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Birch-lane.—The largest assortment of fine Second-hand Watches of any house in London, by the most eminent makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little above half their original cost, all of which W. and Son warrant. They consist of fine repeaters, duplex lever and horizontal escapements, all of superior manufacture. New Watches of the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, to which the Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature; also a large assortment of lever and elegant horizontal Watches for ladies and gentlemen, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department.

WEBSTER and SON, 3, Birch-lane, Cornhill.

COALS.—SAMSON, Essex Wharf, Strand, Coal-merchant. Importer, and Government Contractor, continues to supply his friends and the public with Coals, direct from the North, at the following prices per ton:—Best Wallsend, screened, 2s. 6d.; Wallsend, ditto, 2s. 4d.; Inferior, 2s. Firewood, 4s. 6d. per hundred. Founders' and Gas Coke equally cheap.—Cash on delivery within four miles.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to appreciate. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull brewery office, 20, Philpot-lane, City.

BACON.—J. CRAFT, Philpot-lane, City, offers to the Public Bacon of excellent quality, which he receives weekly from a farmer in Wiltshire, who attends to the feeding and rearing of his pigs in such a way as to make the Bacon of the most delicious flavour, and which will be sure to suit the most delicate stomach.—Sold by the side or half side, 6d. per lb.—Sent to any part of town carriage free.

BRETT'S BRANDIES, and other CHOICE SPIRITS.—We supply sealed pint and quart bottles of our Improved COGNAC, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, under express guarantee that any quantity subsequently ordered, at 1s. per imperial gallon, shall be fully equal to such samples, or liable to forfeiture. Our LIQUEUR GIN and BRANDY on similar terms. Kinahan's LIQ. and other WHISKIES of high character, 2s. The finest BATTISU GENZIA, either unweetened or cordialized, 12s. per gallon. Orders by post will command instant attention.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furzal Inn, Holborn-bars.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16, New Park-street, Borough, and 10, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing

public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of cha-

racter and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

DODSON'S PATENT UNFERMENTED WHITE and BROWN BREAD, Milk Biscuits, and Biscuit Powder for infant's food; Presburg Wine Biscuits, Luncheon Cakes, &c. The above articles are made light without yeast or leaven. Upwards of one hundred distinguished physicians and surgeons, twelve of whom attend the Queen and Royal Family, have honoured the patentees with their testimony of the value of the above process. "We recommend our dyspeptic friends to try Mr. Dodson's unfermented bread."—See Medico-Chirurgical Review, July, 1840. "The patent Presburg wine biscuits are most certainly of an incomparable excellence."—Dr. Birkbeck. H. DODSON, Pastry, wholesale and export biscuit baker; purveyor by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. 98, Blackman-street, Southwark.

PROFESSOR BROWNE'S VENTILATING INVISIBLE PERUKU closely resembles the real head of hair that sceptics and connoisseurs have pronounced, if the most perfect and extraordinary invention of the day. The great advantage of this novel and unique peruke is, its being made without sewing or weaving, causing its appearance so closely to resemble the natural hair, both in lightness and natural appearance, as to defy detection; its texture being so beautiful, so porous, and so free, that in all cases of perspiration evaporation is uninpeded, and the great evils of all other perukes entirely avoided. The sceptic and connoisseur are alike invited to inspect this novel and beautiful peruke, and the peculiar method of fitting the head, at the sole inventor and manufacturer, F. BROWNE, 47, Fenchurch-street, between Mark-lane and Mincing-lane.

MOULD CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—KEMPTON'S PATENT.—These Candles do not require snuffing; they burn longer and are cheaper than any other candle; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price, 8d. per lb. Sold by G. E. PARISH, Agent for Exportation, 21b, Bread-street, City, and by SLODDEN and STOCKING, 42, High-street, Marylebone; W. GETHEM, Broad-street, Blandford-square; W. EVANS, Italian Warehouse, Greenwich; GEORGE HAWLEY, grocer, Pittfield-street, Hoxton; JOHN HAWKINS, grocer, High-street, Whitechapel; S. GAME, Fifth-street-hill; J. PAIN, grocer, Bethnal-green-road; G. H. HUDSON, 229, Blackfriars-road; C. H. NICHOLAS, 19, Bolingbroke-road, Walworth; and at the Manufactury, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

EA and PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."—Prepared from the recipe of a nobleman in the county.—The above celebrated Sauce has, from the time of its introduction, been steadily progressing in public favour. Its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, establish it of a character unequalled in sausages. Noblemen and others of acknowledged taste pronounce it to be "the only good sauce"; and for enriching gravies, or as a zest for fish, curries, steaks, game, cold meat, &c., especially unrivalled. As a rapidly increasing inquiry is now made for it in all parts of the kingdom, the proprietors beg to state that druggists, grocers, and others may be supplied by their agents.—Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; MR. J. HARDING, 59, King-street, Stepney; MESSRS. METCALFE and CO., 16, Southwark-row; and by the Wholesale Oil and Italian Warehouses in London, upon the same terms as at their warehouse at Worcester.

SHAVING a LUXURY.—The newly-invented PATENT PAPYRO-CONICAL RAZOR SHARPENER is the only instrument which will give to Razors that beautifully keen, smooth, wedge-formed edge which removes the beard with perfect comfort. Will last for three years, and can then be renewed, without the slightest trouble, at the expense of 6d. To be had of J. G. HUGHES, 158, Strand, adjoining King's College. Price 1s. 6d. and upwards.

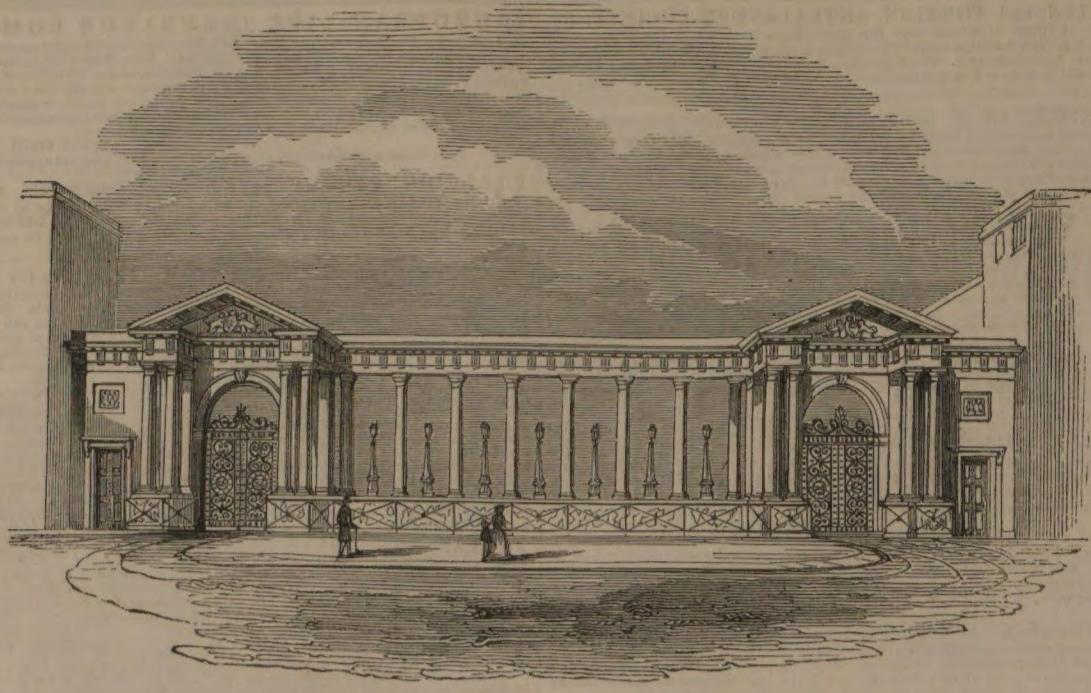
CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c. CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made at all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plates, books, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in London and country towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street. They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale. The license is only 1s. per annum, and many, during the last 17 years, have realised considerable incomes by the agency, without one shilling let or loss. Applications to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES, &c. SANDER and CO. beg to announce that they have for inspection at their spacious Showrooms and Warehouses the largest Stock in London of New Patterns of the above Services in Porcelain, Ironstone, China, and the newly-discovered semi-transparent Pearl Ware, equal in appearance to China, at a fourth the cost; a few Services of last season's Patterns at a reduction of twenty per cent.; a splendid selection of richly-cut Glass, in trifles and dessert dishes, decanters, tumblers, wines, &c., of every description. Papier-mâché trays, inkstands, and fancy ornaments in bronze, ormolu, china, &c., &c., in great variety.—319 and 320, High Holborn, opposite Gray's-inn-gate.

NOTICE.—Now ready, BERDOE'S SUMMER VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK and LIGHT SUMMER COAT.—These novel and gentlemanly garments have already been adopted by a long list of the nobility, gentry, professional gentlemen, &c., and will prove well deserving the attention of all who regard a respectable and gentlemanly appearance in opposition to slang, vulgarity, and meanness. Made to measure in the first style, but a large assortment always ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. Warranted waterproof, without confining perspiration.—Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterpoore, &c., 69, Cornhill, eight doors from Bishopsgate-street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in London and country towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street. They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the price and



NEW FAÇADE, GROSVENOR-HOUSE.

This magnificent entrance to the town mansion of the Marquis of Westminster, in Grosvenor-street, has lately been completed from the designs of Mr. Cundy, his lordship's architect. The new façade is constructed of stone, and is 110 feet long; with two carriage ways, having coupled columns of the Roman Doric order on each side; and is connected by a screen of columns, on a continued rustic basement with candelabra and lamps in the inter-columniations.

The archways are surmounted by pediments inscribed with the arms of the Grosvenor family. On each side of the arches are foot entrances, over which are panels containing sculpture emblematical of the four seasons. The gates and candelabra are of a totally novel design, composed of demi-figures, with rich foliage; fruit

and flowers of the most elaborate description being introduced, the centre having the family crest surrounded by the order of the garter.

The stone and ironwork of this noble gateway has altogether been most carefully executed; and the effect of the whole is truly beautiful.

Attached to Grosvenor House is one of the finest private picture galleries in Europe. The collection was commenced by the purchase of the late Mr. Agar's entire collection for thirty thousand guineas. It contains some of the finest works of the ancient and modern masters, particularly of Rubens. The Marquis of Westminster very liberally permits strangers, under certain regulations, to visit his magnificent gallery, during the months of May and June.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the proposed improvements in the City have recently presented their Report to the Court of Common Council. It contains numerous and important suggestions, commencing as follows:—

It has long been the subject of public complaint, that Newgate-street, Snowhill, and Holborn, the great thoroughfare to the north-western, and that of St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, to the western part of the metropolis, are both quite inadequate to the immense traffic of carriages, waggons, and vehicles of every description which throng in those directions; and the numbers of waggons and carts which convey provisions to and from Newgate-market frequently choke that thoroughfare, creating delays and inconvenience to the mail-coaches, and other impediments to the Post-office arrangements. The special committee having examined carefully those plans which have been suggested to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for a new thoroughfare, commencing in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, through Lincoln's-inn-fields into the city, crossing Farringdon-street by a viaduct, next considered the practicability of forming a street which would connect the end of Cheapside with such a thoroughfare at Lincoln's-inn, and with a branch diverging into Holborn, which would effectually relieve the great pressure of the public traffic in the thoroughfares alluded to, and at the same time render a viaduct at Holborn-bridge unnecessary. They were of opinion that the formation of a street combining these desirable objects was decidedly practicable, the street to commence at the east end, and continue along Paternoster-row, through Amen-corner, across Farringdon-street to the southwest corner of Farringdon-market in a straight line, the main line to continue across the middle of Fetter-lane to the city boundary, and a branch to diverge from the corner of the market to the end of Fetter-lane, at the summit of the hill in the wide part of Holborn. The special committee having had the levels in this proposed new line accurately taken, find that the greatest inclination of any part of it would not be more than about 3 feet in 100, and that only for the distance of 370 feet. It occurred to them in pursuing the investigation, that this new line would be still greater improved by the removal of the whole of the houses between the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster-row, from the end of Cheapside as far as Ave Maria-lane, which could be done for the additional sum of £150,000. Should this be effected, that magnificent structure would terminate a vista of upwards of onethird of a mile, and the whole would, in addition to the increased facility and convenience which would be afforded to the growing commercial traffic of the city, form one of the grandest improvements of an architectural character yet achieved in the metropolis.

The order in which the special committee have classed the improvements which they consider called for is according to the relative importance of each, and as follows:—

A. From the east end of Paternoster-row to Fetter-lane, and a branch street to Holborn, commencing with the houses at the west end of Cheapside, projecting beyond the line of St. Martin's-le-Grand, all between Paternoster-row, St. Paul's Churchyard, as far as Ave Maria-lane, Amen Corner, crossing the Old Bailey, to Farringdon-street, to Shoe-lane, Printer-street, Great New-street, to Fetter-lane to the city boundary; and the branch street from Little New-street, to the north end of Fetter-lane, Holborn, about 3360 feet in length. The greatest acclivity in the whole of this line will not be more than 1 in 31, and that for only about 370 feet.

B. From the north end of Dowgate-hill to the east end of St. Paul's Churchyard, thence to Earl-street, Blackfriars, through Tower Royal, Little and Great Distaff-lane, crossing the Old Change into St. Paul's Churchyard, about 1360 feet in length, and from the Old Change, through Knight-rider-court, Carter-lane, Godliman-street, Bell-yard, Addle-hill, to the east end of Earl-street, about 1200 feet in length.

C. Watling-street, from Aldermury Church to the west end of St. Paul's Churchyard, about 1055 feet in length.

D. The Poultry, on the north side, to the Old Jewry, and 100 feet of the north side of Mansion-house-street, about 1055 feet in length; from the Mansion-house across Bucklersbury and Size-lane to Queen-street, from Watling-street to the east end of Basing-lane, the east side of Queen-street from Watling-street to Thames-street, about 1400 feet in length.

E. Lime-street, east side, from Cullum-street to Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-market from Fenchurch-street through to the south end of Gracechurch-street, about 800 feet in length; Aldgate, south side, from the Sarcen's Head to Jewry-street, and the east end of Leadenhall-street at its junction with Fenchurch-street.

F. Broad-street buildings to the Curtain-road, through Halfmoon-street to Sun-street, thence to Skinner-street, and on to Worship-street, about 1550 feet in length.

G. From Aldersgate-street, opposite the end of Jewin-street, to Smithfield, and from the corner of Little Britain across Bartholomew-close, to communicate with the above line of street to Smithfield, about 1280 feet in length.

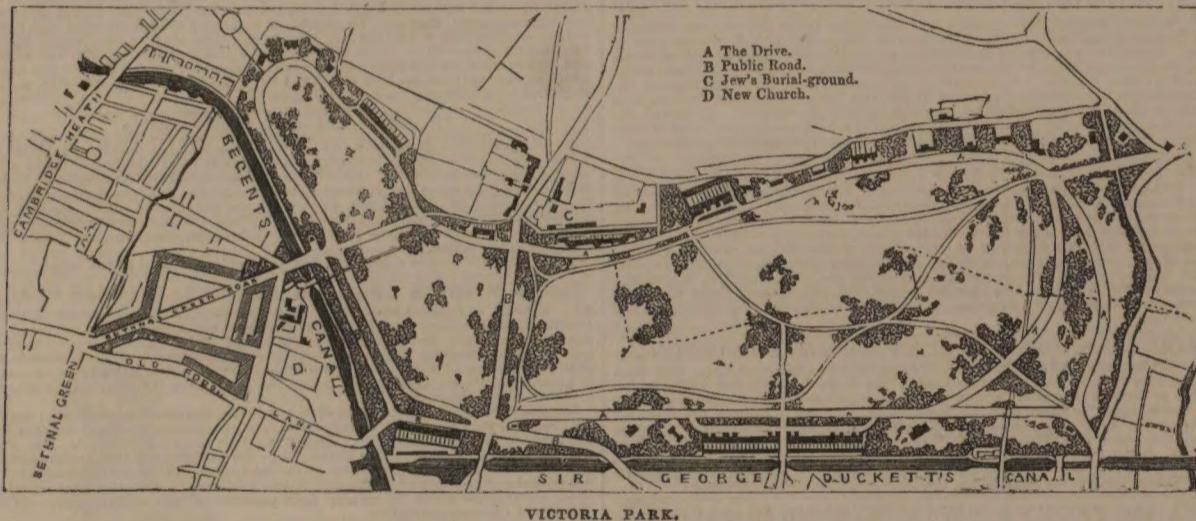
H. Threadneedle-street, north side, at its junction with Broad-street, and south side, from the church of St. Benet Fink, to Finch-lane, about 265 feet in length.

I. Holborn-bridge, north side, about 90 feet in length. Butcherhall-lane, east side, about 85 feet in length. St. Martin's-le-Grand, north-east corner, Angel-street.

K. Maiden-lane, north and south sides, about 275 feet in length; Jewin-street, south side from the corner; Redcross-street to Redcross-square, and north corner next Aldersgate-street; Aldermanbury, the west side of the south end; Milk-street, east side next Cheapside; White Rose-court, Coleman-street, and Mason's-alley, Moor-lane, south side, east corner, and north end, west side, from White-street to Type-street, and south end, Milton-street, east side; New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, through Tudor-street to the Temple.

The Special Committee then state that the Corporation have not the means at their disposal of effecting these improvements; and they suggest co-operation for that purpose with the metropolitan improvements commission, and application to the government.

For the convenience of our friends at a distance from the metropolis, we annex an engraved plan of the proposed improvements.



Although the Act of Parliament for the formation of this park at Bethnal-green has been passed for some time, few steps have been taken in its progress. On Saturday, however, the surveyors recommenced their labours in making estimates of the value of property, which in some instances the proprietors are disposed to litigate. The last act, empowering the commissioners with full authority, received the royal assent on the 13th of May, 1842, when five years were assigned for the full completion of the park. The tenants occupying the tenements and lands have received notice to quit by the 10th of October. Amongst these are eleven persons occupying fields, as market gardeners, who have lately cropped their grounds for the winter months, for which they have expressed their intent n to apply for remuneration. A valuation has, during the last week, been made of six houses, the remnants of the ancient palace of Bishop

Bonner, known as Bonner's Hall, the inhabitants of which have all received notice to quit, and preparations are being made for leasing the field adjacent, and in front of the chief entrance, for the erection of a handsome square of houses. A great deal of the land required for the park is the property of the trustees of Guy's Hospital and of Sir John Cass's charity, who have shown every disposition to forward the views of the commissioners. A new road will, at the suggestion of Mr. Baker, the coroner, be shortly commenced from Limehouse to the southern entrance of the park. It has been decided by the commissioners that the principal entrance shall be through Bonner's-hall-fields, opposite the Greyhound, in Old Ford-lane.

The entire tract of land lying between the Hackney and Whitechapel roads, contains about 290 acres.



PLAN OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.



KEEPER'S NEW LODGE, AND DOG-KENNEL, WINDSOR.

The picturesque building represented in the above vignette has lately been erected near the footpath, across the Little Park, from Windsor to Datchet. It is occupied by Mr. Maynard, one of the royal keepers. In its rear is the private kennel, where are kept the fancy dogs belonging to the Queen and Prince Albert. As her Majesty and Prince Albert, when they visited the canine pets, found it inconvenient to cross the public footpath, it has been levelled or sunk, and across it has been thrown a light iron bridge, which connects in a line with a private footway leading from the slopes near Queen Adelaide's lodge to the kennel. We understand it to be in contemplation to erect near the dog-kennel another building for the fancy and rare fowls.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 2nd instant contains a letter from Athens of the 20th ult., stating that very strange rumours had circulated for some days in that capital. "A successor for King Otho was talked of," as if the latter had abdicated, and "the candidates for the throne of Greece were—1st, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia; 2nd, the Duke of Cambridge; and 3rd, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, who lately married Princess Clementine of Orleans."

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Craven-street, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 128, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, June 17, 1842.